

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Cannon Defends Vast Amount Voted by Congress.

DOCKERY TO THE SPANISH WAR.

Dockery Said There Would Be a Great Treasury Deficit—Must Be Met by Increased Taxation, Treasury Certificates Issue or a Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The official statement of Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the chairman of the house appropriations committee, summing up the appropriations of the Fifty-fifth congress, said in part:

The entire appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress aggregate \$1,566,890,016.28. Of this sum \$482,562,083.47 is directly chargeable to our late war with Spain or incident thereto.

Deducting this charge from the whole amount of the appropriations, the remainder, \$1,084,327,932.81, represents the ordinary or normal appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress.

The appropriations made by the preceding congress, the Fifty-fourth, amounted to \$1,644,850,725.87. A comparison shows an increase in ordinary appropriations made by this congress over those made by that congress, the Fifty-fourth, of \$3,717,000; but this apparent increase is more than accounted for by increases under eight items alone, namely:

For pensions, \$1,000,000; for the postal service, \$16,000,000; for rivers and harbors, including work under contracts previously authorized, \$3,000,000; for new ships for the navy, \$9,000,000; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, \$1,000,000; for the Paris exposition, \$1,200,000; for new public buildings, including the building for the department of justice and for site and partial construction of the new government printing office, about \$5,000,000; and for payment of judgments rendered against the government on account of French spoliation and under the Bowman act, \$3,100,000.

In addition to the direct appropriations made at this session contracts were authorized subject to future appropriations to be made by congress, amounting to about \$70,000,000. Of this amount, \$14,000,000 is for additional ships for the navy, \$22,500,000 is for work on rivers and harbors and something over \$3,000,000 is for public buildings. The contract system is of necessity applied to the construction of new warships. In the case of river and harbor improvements and the construction of public buildings, experience has shown that the authorization of contracts tends materially to expedite and cheapen the same.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri, the ranking Democratic member of the house appropriations committee, made a statement, giving the Democratic view, saying in part:

This congress easily surpasses all its predecessors in the stupendous aggregate of its appropriations. It was thought that the Fifty-first congress, commonly known as the "billion dollar congress," had—in point of extravagance of appropriations—touched a limit which would not be reached or at least surpassed by any of its successors.

This congress, however, has far exceeded the appalling total of appropriations then made and it will be remembered that the "billion dollar congress" was followed by overwhelming disaster to the Republican party at the ensuing election.

It is impossible to estimate with absolute accuracy the treasury deficiency for the coming fiscal year. The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report made in December last, estimated it at about \$31,000,000. It is almost certain, therefore, that the government will be compelled during the calendar year 1900 to face an actual treasury deficiency. The \$482,000,000 of income arising from the sale of bonds under this administration and that of President Cleveland will then have been exhausted, and the treasury will pass from the condition of a borrowed surplus to an actual deficit. Such a condition must be met, either by increased taxation, or by the issue of treasury certificates, or by an additional bond issue.

The appropriations of the original "billion dollar congress" amounted to \$1,035,680,109.94. The appropriations of the congress just ended reach the mighty aggregate of \$1,566,890,016.28. It is fair to deduct from this total \$482,562,083.47, made necessary to meet the liabilities of the Spanish war. So if we deduct from the grand total the liabilities on account of the war with Spain it appears that the appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government are \$1,084,327,932.81. The appropriations of the congress just ended to meet the ordinary governmental expenses exceed those of the preceding, Fifty-fourth, congress by \$39,747,638.94. Not only this, but the contract liabilities authorized by the congress just expired for new ships and their armament, public buildings, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous items amount to \$70,000,000. If, therefore, to the ordinary appropriations is added the liabilities on account of these authorized contracts, we ascertain that the appropriations and contract liabilities amount to the tremendous total of \$1,154,900,436.81.

These increased appropriations have gone for French spoliation claims, public buildings, rivers, harbors, Bowman act claims and hundred of other projects, some meritorious, but many of them not entitled to recognition by the national government. In nearly every branch of the civil service of the government there has been an increase of appropriations. The time has come to reform the scale of national expenditures. The reckless improvidence of the outgoing congress will at least serve the good purpose of arousing the people, and of causing them to send representatives to the national capital who will reduce the burdens imposed by riotous appropriations.

204 OF OTIS' MEN DIED.

Percentage of Sick Decreased, but Smallpox Prevailed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lippincott, chief surgeon at Manila, reports Manila much improved sanitarily since the last report.

The percentage of sick has declined from 12.37 on Nov. 7 to 8.7 on Jan. 16. Smallpox prevails, but not to an alarming extent. The entire command has

been vaccinated four times since the appearance of the disease. To Jan. 16 there have been 124 admissions to the smallpox hospital and 33 deaths. There have been 204 deaths in the entire command since the arrival of the troops in the Philippines.

Merriam Census Director.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The nomination of William R. Merriam, ex-governor of Minnesota, to be director of the census, was confirmed in the executive session of the senate without opposition, notwithstanding it reached the senate as the doors were being closed for the executive session.

POWDER EXPLODED.

Naval Magazine Blown Up in France. Number Killed and Injured. Great Damage Done.

TORONTO, March 6.—About 50,000 kilograms of black powder exploded in the naval magazine near here. It looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost bare within a radius of two miles, houses destroyed, trees overturned and fields devastated and covered with stones and impalpable black dust.

Of the seven sentries, four were killed outright and the others severely injured, the corporal being literally scalped and the scalp overhanging his face like a veil.

It was impossible to ascertain accurately the number killed, but it is believed that no fewer than 100 were injured.

Although it was a clear night, the explosion was so terrific as to produce a slight rainfall.

It is now believed that the explosion originated in the chemical decomposition in the smokeless powder. There is no suggestion of foul play.

The whole city is in mourning, flags at half-mast, the theaters are draped and the casinos closed.

Both the government and municipal authorities are forwarding relief funds. M. Lockroy, minister of marine, has telegraphed 10,000 francs toward the maintenance of the families of the victims, and a public subscription has been opened here.

The bodies were terribly mutilated. Sixteen were found in the rocks near the shore, and it is feared others were precipitated into the sea.

A vehicle moving along a road near the sea was lifted bodily into the water by the force of the explosion, two of its occupants being drowned.

CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

Three Killed and a Number of Others Injured in Tennessee—Some Houses Were Wrecked.

ATHENS, Tenn., March 6.—A terrific cyclone passed over a portion of Madisonville and Monroe county with disastrous results. Early in the evening a strong wind arose and several hours later a cyclone about 70 yards wide struck a portion of Madisonville, killing three persons, wounding ten or 12 others and completely destroying 12 or 15 houses and barns. The killed were:

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moser.
Ed L. Horton.
The wounded were:
Miss Willie Ervin.
Miss Della Mason.
Mrs. E. L. Horton.
Mrs. L. A. Robinson.
Mr. L. A. Robinson.
Robert Robinson.
Miss Rodgers.
Mr. Moser.
Prof. Charles Kelly.

The Horton and Robinson residences are complete wrecks, not one timber being left above another on the foundations. The escape of the inmates of these two houses, eight in the Horton and three in the Robinson, seems miraculous, some of them being blown a distance of 100 yards, yet escaping in some cases without a scratch.

Other residences were damaged.

RAILROADERS KILLED.

First Section of Fast Newspaper Train Was Wrecked Near Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 6.—The first section of the fast newspaper train was wrecking about one mile east of this place by a landslide. Engineer Robert McCutchin and Fireman J. C. Troce, both of Harrisburg, were instantly killed. There were caught under the debris of the demolished engine. McCutchin's body was burned beyond recognition.

The tender of the engine was driven half through the express car, but its occupant, Expressman J. O. Matter, escaped injury. The few passengers on the train were unhurt. Trackwalker Long made every effort to warn Engineer McCutchin of the peril, but the latter failed to see the signal until it was too late. Two freight trains were passing at the time, and several loaded cars in each were wrecked.

The wrecked train was the Pennsylvania railroad newspaper train from New York to Pittsburg.

Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio—Fair till Tuesday night; high westerly winds, moderating during today.

FLOOD AT CHARLESTON.

West Virginia Capital City Partly Inundated.

THE CAPITOL ABOUT SURROUNDED.

Portions of the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad Under Water—Ohio River Was Rising at Cincinnati and Points Above That City—High at Pittsburg.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 6.—The Kanawha valley was visited by one of the worst floods in local history. After several days of heavy rainfall the Kanawha river in an unprecedented short time covered almost the entire valley. Charleston was almost entirely under water. Four feet surrounded the state capitol. The mayor and leading citizens opened a relief station and are distributing provisions and clothing among the suffering. Considerable damage was caused to the coal property along the Kanawha river.

Hundreds of families are quarantined in the city building, capitol, courthouse and other buildings. Much distress prevails. Considerable distance of the Kanawha and Michigan railway between here and Point Pleasant was under water, and it will be three or four days probably before traffic is resumed.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The weather bureau at this point sent out danger signals to Point Pleasant, Catlettsburg and Portsmouth. The heaviest rise is in the Great Kanawha, but the Little Kanawha, the Big Sandy, the Licking and the Kentucky rivers were pouring in tremendous floods. The weather last night was windy, clear and cold. This, together with the fact that the warm weather of the ten days preceding this storm all the snow was melted in the mountains and the floods there from carried well down the river, may prevent a serious flood.

At all points on the Ohio river from

TO ADVERTISERS.

Full page ad or four-column ad in the NEWS REVIEW, at transient rates, will give you bills therefrom, from 1,000 to 5,000, at 40 cents per thousand.

Latest designs in type, borders and ornaments. Best inks. Artistic job work. Press work unequalled. Prices reasonable.

Gallipolis to the Kentucky river, the Ohio was rising.

Unless the floods in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers should prove much greater than anticipated, and thus cause some back water, the maximum stage here at Cincinnati will probably not exceed 56 feet, unless there is more rain. Should it reach that stage it will stop cars from running into the Union Central station.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—A high stage of water, possibly 21 feet, was predicted for the Pittsburg harbor this morning. The recent rains had swollen the tributaries of the Monongahela. Reports along the river showed that the water was rapidly rising, although there was not the force of snow and ice behind it to really make it dangerous. At Davis Island dam last night the river stood 14.6 feet.

At lock No. 1 the river stood 22 feet and was rising. In the opinion of the lock superintendent the water will go much higher, although he did not think there was any danger of a flood. At Greensboro the river was 21.5 feet and at West Newton it stood 12.4 feet a "high river" in the vernacular of the riverman.

The Allegheny was also coming up rapidly, and the residents along the banks were removing everything from the cellars in order to be prepared for it.

POPE'S CONDITION.

Reported to Be Good Mentally and Physically—Remarkable Mental Power Shown.

ROME, March 6.—The pope, who was in excellent spirits on rising Sunday morning, desired the attendants in the ante-chamber to attend mass in his own room.

A bulletin was issued saying in part: "His holiness passed a quiet night, getting several hours' sleep. All the natural functions, the pulse and the temperature, are normal. It has not been necessary to re-examine the wound."

His holiness, who rose about 10:30 Sunday, returned to bed about 1:30 p. m. He has resumed his ordinary diet and his condition, mentally and physically, is good.

He engaged his physicians in conversation and to their amazement recited the entire last portion of the seventh canto of Dante's "Paradise," comment-

ing upon various passages as he proceeded.

Prof. Mazzoni afterward said: "He is, indeed, a marvelous man."

Dr. Lapponi hoped to be able to dispense with the bulletins altogether in the course of two or three days.

CONFIRMED BY MONNETT.

Attorney General Admitted He Had Been Offered \$400,000 to Let Up on the Standard.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—Concerning the declaration of George Rice at Marietta that Attorney General Monnett had been offered \$400,000 to drop the prosecution of the Standard Oil company, the attorney general said:

"It is true that such an offer was made in my office in the presence of Smith W. Bennett, my brother-in-law, and assistant counsel in this case, in February. The offer was made through a friend of mine, whom I should be sorry to see involved in the case. I do not think he appreciated the wrong he was doing. When I told him nothing could induce me to desist in my course to enforce the law and the orders of the court, he complimented me upon my position. I will not make known the name of the man. He does not live here, but in Cleveland."

The Cleveland man who tried the bribe said he represented a commission of three New York men who had been delegated by the Standard to stop litigation. They had agreed that if the attorney general would consent to dilatory motions in the case, the blame for which would be assumed by the attorneys for the Standard, \$400,000 would be placed in a safety deposit box in a New York banking house and the key given to the attorney general. The negotiations between these "commissioners" and the Cleveland go-between, was carried on by long distance telephone, and the commissioners were at the Windsor hotel in New York. Attorney General Monnett said he secured the names of the "commissioners," but would not make them public now.

APARTMENT HOUSE QUARANTINED.

A Lawyer in Cleveland Found With the Smallpox.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—A case of smallpox was discovered in a big downtown apartment house, in which nearly 400 people are living. The victim is an attorney and he was the roommate of Frederick L. Taft, assistant county solicitor. The sick man was sent to the smallpox hospital, while Mr. Taft was committed to the detention house and all the inmates of the building were quarantined in the apartment house.

The situation was ludicrous in some respects. Those who were in could not get out and all who were out when the case was discovered were refused admission to their rooms unless they were willing to submit to the quarantine regulations. Most of the people took it good naturedly. They communicated with their friends by telephone, and some of them let down baskets by ropes from the upper stories and hauled up various supplies of which they were in need.

Clark Sued For Damages.

NEWARK, O., March 6.—A damage suit was filed here by W. H. Clark against the Standard Oil company. Auditor E. C. Lockwood, Manager B. A. Matthews, for the southern district of Ohio, and William Fleming, the local agent of the company. He fixes his damages at \$15,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. He alleges that the defendants entered into a conspiracy to ruin him in business, and to that end charged him with forgery, and he was arrested and tried and dismissed because the complainants had no evidence against him.

Liberal Church Victory.

DAYTON, March 6.—The circuit court of the state of Maryland, composed of Judges Boyd, Stake and Sloan, decided the church property case at Smoketown, Md., in favor of the Liberal church. The case was tried at Hagerstown, Md., and the decision was unanimous. This adds another to the already long list of decisions in favor of the Liberal church.

TURN BANDITTL.

Newspapers at Santiago Say This Course Is Open to the Men Thrown Out of Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 6.—El Porvenir, discussing the situation brought about by the orders from Havana limiting the total expenditure upon the departments of the provincial administration to \$10,000, said: "There is one course open to men who are without work or food namely, to become banditti. Hunger demands bread. The proceedings of the United States authorities at Havana are evidently antagonistic to Major General Wood and born of jealousy of his successes and popularity among all classes of Cubans. Three thousand men have been thrown out of employment at only a day's notice, which must mean a serious menace to public peace and property."

The Independencia, El Cubano and the Santiago Herald commented in much the same strain.

Two companies of the Fourth immune regiment arrived in the city, nominally to receive horses, but it is expected that they will remain at least a week before returning to Mazanillo.

BRIGHTER AT MANILA.

Situation Much Improved in the City.

SOME DESULTORY FIRING OUTSIDE.

United States Soldiers Longing For a More Active Campaign—Health of Men in the Trenches Much Improved—Dewey Raised His Flag.

MANILA, March 6.—(10:35 a. m.)—The United States transport Ohio arrived yesterday. In the last two days there has been a very noticeable change in Manila for the better, probably due to the arrival of reinforcements for the



DEAN C. WORCESTER.

American troops. Numbers of people are seen upon the streets and the business transacted in the stores has marvelously increased. Yesterday the Luneta was blocked with carriages for the first time since the outbreak, and the band of the Twentieth regulars played a number of airs, and it was hard to believe that a state of war existed.

Outside the city there was desultory firing through out the day and at various points the sharpshooters were most annoying. At San Pedro Macati the rebels are very active, erecting entrenchments in front of the position occupied by the Washington troops, although a two-gun battery of the Sixth artillery repeatedly shelled them. The enemy are fully alive to the fact that Mausers have much longer range than the Springfield, and are continuously taking "pot shots" in comparative safety. The American soldiers dislike this passive residence and are eager for the excitement of an active campaign.

Despite the heat, the health of the men in the trenches has improved remarkably.

Assistant Engineer Winship of the gunboat Bennington was wounded in both legs yesterday by a volley from the shore.

The maritime steamer El Como arrived from Iloilo with advices that all is quiet there and that business is brisk. The natives in the interior, the steamer reports, are leaning upon the supplies in the hands of the natives and seriously interfering with the work upon the plantations.

The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here Saturday from Hongkong having on board two of the civil members of the Philippine commission, J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell university, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan.

Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as an admiral on board the Olympia Sunday morning and was saluted by the guns of the forts, of the foreign warships, the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and by the American ships in port.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the last hours of congress it was provided that the admiral of the navy should receive the pay and emoluments of the last general of the army. This legislation was supplemental to the passage of the bill reviving the grade of admiral for the benefit of Admiral Dewey. Its effect is to give Admiral Dewey compensation at the rate of \$14,500 a year.

KIPLING WAS MUCH BETTER.

One of His Daughters Was Reported in a Dangerous Condition.

NEW YORK, March 6.—According to the reports of his physicians Rudyard Kipling was now far advanced on the way to recovery. All through the hours of Saturday night and early Sunday morning the favorable conditions increased. He slept peacefully many hours and when he awoke it was clear that he had made another powerful stride toward health.

It was said that Mr. Kipling's daughter, Josephine, was dangerously ill at the home of Miss DeForest. There was no change in the condition of Elsie, the younger daughter, who was suffering from pneumonia at the Hotel Grenoble.

Monsignor Anzino Died.

ROME, March 6.—Monsignor Anzino, chief chaplain to King Humbert, died.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 227.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1899.

TWO CENTS

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A bulletin was issued saying in part: "His holiness passed a quiet night, getting several hours' sleep. All the natural functions, the pulse and the temperature, are normal. It has not been necessary to re-examine the wound."

His holiness, who rose about 10:30 Sunday, returned to bed about 1:30 p. m. He has resumed his ordinary diet and his condition, mentally and physically, is good.

He engaged his physicians in conversation and to their amazement recited the entire last portion of the seventh canto of Dante's "Paradise," comment-

ing upon various passages as he proceeded.

Prof. Mazzoni afterward said:

"He is, indeed, a marvelous man."

Dr. Lapponi hoped to be able to dispense with the bulletins altogether in the course of two or three days.

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Attorney General Admitted He Had Been Offered \$400,000 to Let Up on the Standard.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—Concerning the declaration of George Rice at Marietta that Attorney General Monnett had been offered \$400,000 to drop the prosecution of the Standard Oil company, the attorney general said:

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Situation Much Improved In the City.

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Despite the heat, the health of the men in the trenches has improved remarkably.

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Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as an admiral on board the Olympia Sunday morning and was saluted by the guns of the forts, of the foreign warships, the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and by the American ships in port.

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One of His Daughters Was Reported In a Dangerous Condition.

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It was said that Mr. Kipling's daughter, Josephine, was dangerously ill at the home of Miss Deforest. There was no change in the condition of Elsie, the younger daughter, who was suffering from pneumonia at the Hotel Grenoble.

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ROME, March 6.—Monsignor Anzino, chief chaplain to King Humbert, died.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Cannon Defends Vast Amount Voted by Congress.

DOCKERY ON SPANISH WAR.

Dockery Said There Would Be a Great Treasury Deficit—Must Be Met by Increased Taxation, Treasury Certificates Issue or a Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The official statement of Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the chairman of the house appropriations committee, summing up the appropriations of the Fifty-fifth congress, said in part:

The entire appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress aggregate \$1,566,800,016.28. Of this sum \$482,562,083.47 is directly chargeable to our late war with Spain or incident thereto.

Deducting this charge from the whole amount of the appropriations, the remainder, \$1,084,237,932.81, represents the ordinary or normal appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress.

The appropriations made by the preceding congress, the Fifty-fourth, amounted to \$1,644,650,728.7. A comparison shows an increase in ordinary appropriations made by this congress over those made by that congress, the Fifty-fourth, of \$-9,747,000; but this apparent increase is more than accounted for by increases under eight items alone, namely: For pensions, \$1,000,000; for the postal service, \$16,000,000; for rivers and harbors, including work under contracts previously authorized, \$3,000,000; for new ships for the navy, \$1,000,000; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, \$1,000,000; for the Paris exposition, \$1,200,000; for new public buildings, including the building for the department of justice and for site and partial construction of the new government printing office, about \$5,000,000 and for payment of judgments rendered against the government on account of French spoliations and under the Bowman act, \$5,100,000.

In addition to the direct appropriations made at this session contracts were authorized subject to future appropriations to be made by congress, amounting to about \$70,000,000. Of this amount, \$14,000,000 is for additional ships for the navy, \$22,500,000 is for work on rivers and harbors and something over \$3,000,000 is for public buildings. The contract system is of necessity applied to the construction of new warships. In the case of river and harbor improvements and the construction of public buildings, experience has shown that the authorization of contracts tends materially to expedite and cheapen the same.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri, the ranking Democratic member of the house appropriations committee, made a statement, giving the Democratic view, saying in part:

This congress easily surpasses all its predecessors in the stupendous aggregate of its appropriations. It was thought that the Fifty-first congress, commonly known as the "billion dollar congress," had—in point of extravagance of appropriations—touched a limit which would not be reached or at least surpassed by any of its successors.

This congress, however, has far exceeded the appalling total of appropriations then made and it will be remembered that the "billion dollar congress" was followed by overwhelming disaster to the Republican party at the ensuing election.

It is impossible to estimate with absolute accuracy the treasury deficiency for the coming fiscal year. The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report made in December last, estimated it at about \$31,000,000. It is almost certain, therefore, that the government will be compelled during the calendar year 1900 to face an actual treasury deficiency. The \$482,000,000 of income arising from the sale of bonds under this administration and that of President Cleveland will then have been exhausted, and the treasury will pass from the condition of a borrowed surplus to an actual deficit. Such a condition must be met, either by increased taxation, or by the issue of treasury certificates, or by an additional bond issue.

The appropriations of the original "billion dollar congress" amounted to \$1,035,680,109.94. The appropriations of the congress just ended reach the mighty aggregate of \$1,566,800,016.28. It is fair to deduct from this total \$482,562,083.47, made necessary to meet the liabilities of the Spanish war. So if we deduct from the grand total the liabilities on account of the war with Spain it appears that the appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government are \$1,084,237,932.81. The appropriations of the congress just ended to meet the ordinary governmental expenses exceed those of the preceding, Fifty-fourth, congress by \$29,747,638.94. Not only this, but the contract liabilities authorized by the congress just expired for new ships and their armament, public buildings, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous items amount to \$70,822,534. If, therefore, to the ordinary appropriations is added the liabilities on account of these authorized contracts, we ascertain that the appropriations and contract liabilities amount to the tremendous total of \$1,154,900,466.31.

These increased appropriations have gone for French spoliation claims, public buildings, rivers, harbors, Bowman act claims and hundred of other projects, some meritorious, but many of them not entitled to recognition by the national government. In nearly every branch of the civil service of the government there has been an increase of appropriations.

The time has come to reform the scale of national expenditures. The reckless improvidence of the outgoing congress will at least serve the good purpose of arousing the people, and of causing them to send representatives to the national capital who will reduce the burdens imposed by riotous appropriations.

204 OF OTIS' MEN DIED.

Percentage of Sick Decreased, but Smallpox Prevailed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lippincott, chief surgeon at Manila, reports Manila much improved sanitarly since the last report.

The percentage of sick has declined from 12.37 on Nov. 7 to 8.7 on Jan. 16. Smallpox prevails, but not to an alarming extent. The entire command has

been vaccinated four times since the appearance of the disease. To Jan. 16 there have been 124 admissions to the smallpox hospital and 33 deaths. There have been 204 deaths in the entire command since the arrival of the troops in the Philippines.

Merriam Census Director.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The nomination of William R. Merriam, ex-governor of Minnesota, to be director of the census, was confirmed in the executive session of the senate without opposition, notwithstanding it reached the senate as the doors were being closed for the executive session.

POWDER EXPLODED.

Naval Magazine Blown Up In France. Number Killed and Injured. Great Damage Done.

TORLON, March 6.—About 50,000 kilograms of black powder exploded in the naval magazine near here. It looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost here within a radius of two miles, houses destroyed, trees overturned and fields devastated and covered with stones and insupportable black dust.

Of the seven sentries, four were killed outright and the others severely injured, the corporal being literally scalped and the scalp overhanging his face like a veil.

It was impossible to ascertain accurately the number killed, but it is believed that no fewer than 100 were injured.

Although it was a clear night, the explosion was so terrific as to produce a slight rainfall.

It is now believed that the explosion originated in the chemical decomposition in the smokeless powder. There is no suggestion of foul play.

The whole city is in mourning, flags at half-mast, the theaters are draped and the casinos closed.

Both the government and municipal authorities are forwarding relief funds. M. Lockroy, minister of marine, has telegraphed 10,000 francs toward the maintenance of the families of the victims, and a public subscription has been opened here.

The bodies were terribly mutilated. Sixteen were found in the rocks near the shore, and it is feared others were precipitated into the sea.

A vehicle moving along a road near the sea was lifted bodily into the water by the force of the explosion, two of its occupants being drowned.

CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

Three Killed and a Number of Others Injured In Tennessee—Some Houses Were Wrecked.

ATHENS, Tenn., March 6.—A terrific cyclone passed over a portion of Madisonville and Monroe county with disastrous results. Early in the evening a strong wind arose and several hours later a cyclone about 70 yards wide struck a portion of Madisonville, killing three persons, wounding ten or 12 others and completely destroying 12 or 15 houses and barns. The killed were: Ed L. Horton. The wounded were: Miss Willie Ervin. Miss Della Mason. Mrs. E. L. Horton. Mrs. L. A. Robinson. Mr. L. A. Robinson. Herbert Robinson. Miss Rodgers. Mr. Moser. Prof. Charles Kelly.

The Horton and Robinson residences are complete wrecks, not one timber being left above another on the foundations. The escape of the inmates of these two houses, eight in the Horton and three in the Robinson, seems miraculous, some of them being blown a distance of 100 yards, yet escaping in some cases without a scratch.

Other residences were damaged.

RAILROADERS KILLED.

First Section of Fast Newspaper Train Was Wrecked, Near Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 6.—The first section of the fast newspaper train was wrecking about one mile east of this place by a landslide. Engineer Robert McCutchin and Fireman J. C. Troce, both of Harrisburg, were instantly killed. There were caught under the debris of the demolished engine. McCutchin's body was burned beyond recognition.

The tender of the engine was driven half through the express car, but its occupant, Expressman J. O. Matter, escaping injury. The few passengers on the train were unhurt. Trackwalker Long made every effort to warn Engineer McCutchin of the peril, but the latter failed to see the signal until it was too late. Two freight trains were passing at the time, and several loaded cars in each were wrecked.

The wrecked train was the Pennsylvania railroad newspaper train from New York to Pittsburg.

Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio—Fair till Tuesday night; high westerly winds, moderating during today.

FLOOD AT CHARLESTON

West Virginia Capital City Partly Inundated.

THE CAPITOL ABOUT SURROUNDED.

Portions of the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad Under Water—Ohio River Was Rising at Cincinnati and Points Above That City—High at Pittsburg.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 6.—The Kanawha valley was visited by one of the worst floods in local history. After several days of heavy rainfall the Kanawha river in an unprecedented short time covered almost the entire valley. Charleston was almost entirely under water. Four feet surrounded the state capitol. The mayor and leading citizens opened a relief station and are distributing provisions and clothing among the suffering. Considerable damage was caused to the coal property along the Kanawha river.

Hundreds of families are quarantined in the city building, capitol, courthouse and other buildings. Much distress prevails. Considerable distance of the Kanawha and Michigan railway between here and Point Pleasant was under water, and it will be three or four days probably before traffic is resumed.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The weather bureau at this point sent out danger signals to Point Pleasant, Catlettsburg and Portsmouth. The heaviest rise is in the Great Kanawha, but the Little Kanawha, the Big Sandy, the Licking and the Kentucky rivers were pouring in tremendous floods. The weather last night was windy, clear and cold. This, together with the fact that the warm weather of the ten days preceding this storm all the snow was melted in the mountains and the floods therefrom carried well down the river, may prevent a serious flood.

At all points on the Ohio river from

TO ADVERTISERS.

Full page ad or four-column ad in the NEWS REVIEW, at transient rates, will give you bills therefrom, from 1,000 to 5,000, at 40 cents per thousand.

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BLOWN TO PIECES

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NARROW ESCAPE OF FAMILY

They Were In the Back Portion and Only Thomas May, Owner of the Property, Was Injured—His Face and Hands Cut and Burned—A Number of Theories Have Been Advanced—The House Has Not Been Supplied With Gas For Five Years.

The most disastrous gas explosion that has happened in this city since the time the residence of Dr. W. L. Thompson was blown up occurred Saturday evening and as a result the home of Thomas May, Calcutta road, is a complete wreck.

The first explosion occurred at the home of Thomas York early in the evening. His wife started to light the lamp, but the match was blown out and she made the remark that she smelled gas or gasoline, and Mr. York said it must be gasoline, and leaned over the lamp to light it when the explosion took place, and he had his hair and mustache slightly singed. The family do not burn gas in the house and realizing that there must be a leak in the gas main, Mr. York notified a representative of the Bridgewater Gas company and they sent a man to the scene to see if they could locate the leak. The gas was escaping from a water box in front of the house of Mr. May and was burning. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Kinsey, of the Bridgewater Gas company, were at work in front of his house and Mr. May had just gone in his house when the explosion occurred.

The house is a one story frame with two cellars, and is located almost directly across from the Grant street school house. The family had the gas taken out of their house four or five years ago, and the pipe taken up to the curb, and while the smell of gas was strong in the house they felt no alarm. Mrs. May, who has been ill for a month with typhoid fever, was lying on a bed in the back room and with her were her son and an adopted daughter. There were two grate fires in the house, and one lamp lighted. Mr. May had just gone to the back cellar and the explosion occurred.

The walls in the front part of the house and the entire front was blown out, and the roof fell in, while articles that had been in the home were blown clear across the street, and the organ was blown across the pavement into the gutter.

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Alliance.

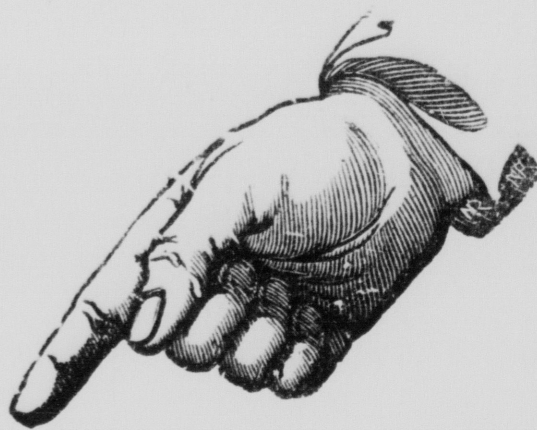
England, Germany, Russia, France, Imperial nations hail! Dominion in thy warlike glance Makes lesser peoples pale. Great are ye all, and England first, And one with her are we, Columbia, queen of the west, was nursed At the breast of liberty.

Germany, strong as the strength of steel, Imperious, proud of will; Her greatness in spite of her iron heel We must acknowledge still. Her might is felt, but England's feared, And so by oppressors are we, Columbia, queen of the west's, endeared To lovers of liberty.

Russia, wrapped in a robe of snow, We cherish her good will; Friendship shown in the long ago Leaves us her debtor still. Kind has she been, but England's best Blood of her blood are we, Columbia, mighty queen of the west, Learned freedom at her knee.

Impetuous France! Her noble fame Never shall we forget; Her son as our own we proudly claim—Immortal Lafayette! Her blood she gave, but England's best—

Bred on her brawn are we, Columbia, queen of the peerless west, Makes England doubly free. —William S. Lord in Chicago Post.



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LEWIS BROTHERS

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SPECIAL OFFER

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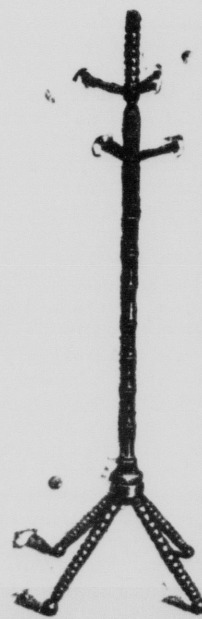
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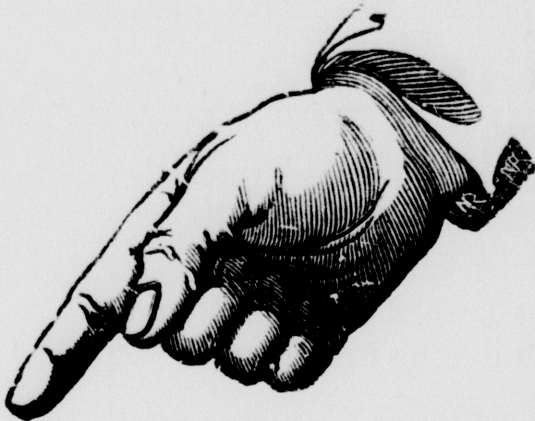
England, Germany, Russia, France, Imperial nations hail! Dominion in thy warlike glance Makes lesser peoples pale, Great are ye all, and England first, And one with her are we, Columbia, queen of the west, was nursed At the breast of liberty.

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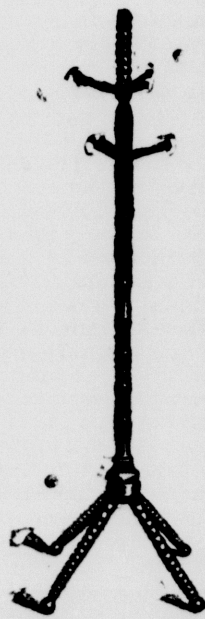
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The news spread over the city in a remarkably short space of time, and the ruined house was visited by numerous spectators. Many theories were advanced as to the probable reason of the explosion, but the most plausible one is that there is a leak somewhere and the gas either accumulated in the crevices or followed a water pipe.

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The Ohio Valley Gas company state they have no main within 150 feet of the house. Their line runs out Prospect street to the Calcutta road and thence north to Wall street. They have no line south of Prospect street. Their line was stripped yesterday and an inspection made by City Inspector Harris and the company inspector and no leak of any kind was found. Their gas has never been shut off since the explosion.

This morning Merritt Greene and F. L. Williams, of Pittsburg, president and secretary of the Bridgewater company, accompanied by Thomas McAllister, of Rochester, a superintendent of the company, arrived in the city, and the work of stripping their lines was commenced. City Inspector Harris is on the scene, and will not permit any gas turned on until the line is bared from Wall street to the house of Mr. May. The small boys in the vicinity say there has been a leak in the main at Wall street for at least a year, and their statement is corroborated by older people who have seen the gas lighted.

Secretary Williams, in conversation with a reporter, stated that the leak might never be found, and with the ground in the condition it was Saturday night the explosion might have been caused by a leak 400 feet from the house and the gas could easily have followed a water pipe.

Kodak fiends were on the scene in large numbers, and it is probable several hundred pictures of the wreck will be owned in the city.

To the Public.

I have removed my office from rooms 4, 5 and 6, in the Porter block, and can now be found in rooms 10, 11 and 12, "Exchange" building, new Thompson block, Fifth street, where I will be glad to meet my patrons and the public in general.

J. N. VODREY, Dentist.

Chart opens for "Tennessee's Pardner," tonight, 8 p. m.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

Number of Important Measures Didn't Receive Favorable Attention In Closing Days of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Among the important projects which failed to receive favorable attention in the closing days of congress were those providing a Pacific cable, for a government armor plate plant, for an anti-ticket scalping law, for an eight-hour law and for a government for Hawaii. The project for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua made progress to the extent that a provision was attached to the river and harbor appropriation providing for a very complete inquiry into the matter. The addition of a provision to the army appropriation bill forbidding the granting of property franchises in Cuba was also an important legislative act.

The most important of the bills passed are the army reorganization bill, the naval personnel bill, the bill providing a code of law for Alaska, the omnibus claims bill and numerous important public building bills. Only three or four bills which had passed both houses of congress failed to receive the president's signature and to become laws. All these were private bills and some of them were pension bills granting pensions to persons who had died since the bills were introduced.

On the naval bill the senate gained only one victory, and that will doubtless prove a barren one. The Tillman amendment, fixing the cost of armor plate for the battleships at \$300 a ton, instead of the \$445 of the house, was retained, but with a proviso that work on none of the ships should be begun until the secretary of the navy had a contract for the armor at the price stipulated. This means probably that no work will be done on any of these battleships until another year has elapsed and the next congress has wrestled with the armor plate question. The house provision for three battleships, three first-class cruisers and six protected cruisers prevailed over the reductions insisted upon by the senate.

The naval bill, as passed, provides for the construction of two submarine torpedo-boats of the Holland type, if, in the judgment of the secretary of the navy, that type is more efficient than the Plunger type. As the bill passed the house it provided for an enlisted force of 20,000 men in the navy. The number was reduced to 15,000 by the senate. The conferees compromised half way between the two figures, and the law provides for 17,500 enlisted men in the navy.

TENTH TO COME HOME.

Acheson Informed It May Start Within Five or Six Weeks.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Congressman Acheson was informed by Secretary of War Alger that he was confident the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment would be able to leave Manila within the next five or six weeks. The secretary also said he thought it could be arranged to bring the Tenth boys home by way of the Suez canal, if they preferred that route, but gave it as his opinion that the Pacific route would be much more comfortable at that season of the year.

Although no official notice was given out of the fact, Secretary Alger assured Mr. Acheson that the nomination of Colonel A. L. Hawkins of the Tenth to be a brigadier general by brevet had been sent to the senate, but failed of confirmation in the crush of business at the close. Colonel Hawkins cannot, therefore, obtain the brevet rank of general until congress reassembles in the fall.

Tenth Boy Missing.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Major General Otis at Manila: "Casualties near Calocan—First Montana, March 2, band, Private Alfred Cashmore, thigh, slight. Near San Pedro Macati—Third artillery, March 1, Battery G, Sergeant Dennis Shea, hand, severe. Just reported as missing, Grant Cullam, Company C, Tenth Pennsylvania, sent outside lines for information Jan. 27, not seen since."

Transport Reached Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The war department received a dispatch from General Otis concerning the arrival of the transport Ohio at Manila, dated March 4, as follows: "Transport Ohio arrived today. One casualty, Private Onerton, Company G, Twenty-second infantry, died 22d inst., spinal meningitis."

Alliance.

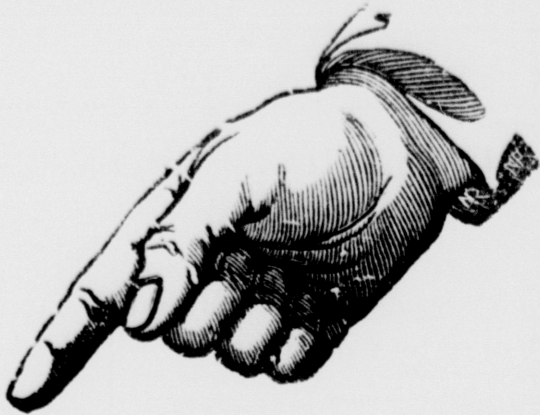
England, Germany, Russia, France, Imperial nations hail! Dominion in thy warlike glance Makes lesser peoples pale. Great are ye all, and England first, And one with her are we. Columbia, queen of the west, was nursed At the breast of liberty.

Germany, strong as the strength of steel, Imperious, proud of will; Her greatness in spite of her iron heel We must acknowledge still. Her might is felt, but England's feared, And so by oppressors are we. Columbia, queen of the west's, endeared To lovers of liberty.

Russia, wrapped in a robe of snow, We cherish her good will; Friendship shown in the long ago Leaves us her debtor still. Kind has she been, but England's best—Blood of her blood are we. Columbia, mighty queen of the west, Learned freedom at her knee.

Impetuous France! Her noble fame Never shall we forget; Her son as our own we proudly claim—Immortal Lafayette! Her blood she gave, but England's best—Bred of her brawn are we. Columbia, queen of the peerless west, Makes England doubly free.

—William S. Lord in Chicago Post.



For This Week
LEWIS
BROTHERS
Are Making a
SPECIAL OFFER

of the elegant Bed Room Suit shown in their window, consisting of a Bed, Dresser and Wash Stand, for

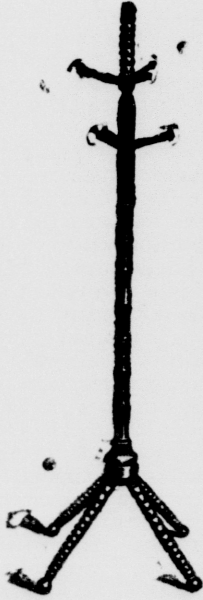
\$19.00.

The entire suit is of hard wood. The dresser and stand have full serpentine fronts. The dresser has a heavy beveled plate mirror, 24x30 inches.

We have but a small number of these suits, but while they last you can get one delivered anywhere in the city for \$19.00.

This Antique
Oak Costumer
\$1.00.

Just the thing for your office or bed room.



Lewis Brothers,
Exchange Building.

THE EAST END.

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18c plain matting for 12 1/2c.
30c carpet for 23c.
Smyrna rugs 1/4 off.

Only for one day, Tuesday.
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Cherry prunes, per lb..... 10c
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Cal. seeded raisins, 3 lbs..... 25c
Cleaned currants, 3 lbs..... 10c
Fancy pitted plums, per lb..... 12c
Fancy evap. pears, per lb..... 12c
Fancy evap. apples, per lb..... 12c
Fancy evap. peaches, per lb..... 15c
Fancy evap. raspberries, per lb..... 15c
Fancy evap. cherries, per lb..... 15c
Fresh butter crackers, per lb..... 05c
Fresh square oyster crackers, per lb..... 05c
Fresh ginger snaps, per lb..... 07c
Fresh lunch cakes, per lb..... 07c
Fresh wine cakes, per lb..... 06c
Standard Sugar Corn, per can..... 07c
Standard Tomatoes, 3-lb. cans, can..... 07c
Standard Tomatoes, 2-lb. cans, can..... 06c
Fancy Cream Corn, per can..... 05c
Caroline Rice..... 5c

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FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER SHOE SALE.

About 8,000 pairs yet to be slaughtered, at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

Extensive Improvements

In our store compels us to clean out our entire stock of Shoes, Boots and Rubbers to make room for carpenters and painters at once. Remember every pair is for sale at

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plan enables many good people to enjoy comforts of life they would never possess if they had to pay cash.

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Furniture and Carpets

while you are paying.

Try the plan.

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THE BIG STORE.

Cash or Credit.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sex-in-Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed, Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

WANTED.

WANTED--A good girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. K. P. Beattie, 109 Seventh street.

WANTED--A girl for general housework. Inquire at 188 Robinson street.

WANTED--A mould maker, with full experience at blocking and casing. For full instructions or information apply at NEWS REVIEW office.

WANTED--Partner for the mercantile business; business established; good trade; best location in East Liverpool, O.; good opportunity for a bright young man, as he will be given a chance to take full charge; does not require a large capital; reason for selling ill health. Address X, Y, Z, NEWS REVIEW office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE--Line Island, near Sebring's new pottery, East End. For particulars call on or address F. G. Chapman, corner Sixth and Franklin streets.

FOR SALE--A grocery store. Inquire at this office or corner Eleventh and Commerce streets, Wellsville.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT--Furnished rooms, without board, single and en suite, with front sitting room; 197 Fifth street, city.

S. J. MARTIN,
RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The . . . Northwestern Mutual Life's

New Policy is conceded by all Insurance Journals to be as near perfect as it is possible to make it. For rates and further information address or call on

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,
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Cash or Credit.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

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FOR SALE--A grocery store. Inquire at this office or corner Eleventh and Commerce streets, Wellsville.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT--Furnished rooms, without board, single and en suite, with front sitting room; 157 Fifth street, city.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The . . . Northwestern Mutual Life's

New Policy is conceded by all Insurance Journals to be as near perfect as it is possible to make it. For rates and further information address or call on

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,
District Agents,

1st National Bank Building.

A. H. BULGER,
Prescription Druggist,
Sixth and West Market Sts.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVIEW

THE EAST END.

WANT TRAINS TO STOP

French China Company After a Change.

POSTMASTER BAIRD TO REMAIN

He Will Not Be Influenced by the Change in the City--Damage by Rain to a Culvert--Doctor Calhoun Ill--Services in the City.

Since the completion of the Sebring pottery in East End attempts have been made on the part of the company to have a station established at Dry Run by the railroad company. So far these efforts have been futile, but within a few weeks a letter will be written to the officials of the road for the purpose of ascertaining the prospects for securing the station during this year. The company will also ask the officials to issue an order to have the local freight trains stop. This request, they hope, will be granted.

No Change There.

It was thought by many people Postmaster Baird would be replaced by another when Postmaster Surles assumes control of the main office. This morning a reporter saw Mr. Baird and when asked if a change was probable he said: "There is no appointing to be done as far as this office is concerned. The position was obtained by civil service examination and is only a clerkship."

Mr. Baird has had control of this substation a number of years, and in every particular has proven himself worthy of the position.

Slips on the Road.

The recent heavy rains have caused a number of slips in the hill above Pennsylvania avenue and along the upper road to the city. These have not been very extensive but it is probable considerable inconvenience will be caused residents on the hill side before many weeks. Several telephone poles on the new road have been placed in a bad position by the slides.

Rain Damaged a Culvert.

The roadway across the culvert in Pennsylvania avenue was not completed Saturday as was expected several days ago. The rain washed a large amount of rubbish in the place and for several days the workmen were unable to do any work. Should good weather prevail during this week the work expected to be done last Saturday will be accomplished soon.

Will Be Repaired.

The rails of the street car company in Mulberry street between the culvert and Pennsylvania avenue are in a bad condition. When a car leaves the bridge spanning the culvert it jumps more than on any other part of the road and the passengers, as a result, are given a severe jolting. When the street is improved the tracks will be placed in good order.

Old Hose House to Go.

The old building long known as the headquarters of the East End Volunteer firemen but abandoned when the new station was fitted up, will soon be a thing of the past. It will be remodeled and converted into a dwelling. The structure was built a number of years ago, and is one of the oldest buildings in East End.

Joined With First Church.

The congregation of the Second U. P. church held services in the city yesterday, because the new church was not ready for occupancy and the hall they formerly occupied was being remodeled. Sunday school was held yesterday afternoon at the homes of the various teachers.

He May Recover.

The condition of Carl McKinnon, who has been suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever for several weeks, is unchanged. No one is allowed to visit the child, but the physicians are of the opinion he will eventually recover.

Doctor Calhoun Ill.

Doctor Calhoun is confined to his home near the fire station suffering with a severe cold. It was thought Saturday he was taking the fever, but his condition is such today that he will be able to be out within a few days.

Improving Tracks.

The railroad company has been experiencing some trouble with its tracks between East End and Dry Run, and Foreman Hickey and his force have been

at work making needed improvements.

Recovering.

Reverend McHenry, Erie street, who has been quite ill for some time, is now able to be about, and is on a fair way to recovery.

PRAISES DOS PASSOS.

A New York Trade Paper Says He Has Large Resources.

The Crockery Journal has the following editorial comment that will doubtless interest many persons in this city: "Very little change has taken place in the affairs of the American Pottery company in the past two weeks. The daily papers have been pounding the trust, but as the options run till April 1st it is a little too early to say that the project has been abandoned. Mr. Dos Passos is a man of large resources and can do much in a month's time."

RESCUED A WAGON.

Street Car Pulled a Vehicle Out of the Mud.

The delivery wagon of Frank Crook stuck in the mud in the Wellsville road Saturday afternoon and the team were unable to pull it out. The driver made several attempts to get out, but was unsuccessful. A street car motorman noticed the plight of the team, and a chain was stretched from the street car to the wagon. Then team and wagon were pulled out of the mud in very short time.

BOARD WILL MEET.

Some Business Will Be Transacted This Evening.

The board of education will meet in regular session in the directors' room of the Central building this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

There is not much business to transact aside from the payment of a number of bills. The matter of increasing the salary of the janitor of the Gardendale school will no doubt be laid over, as will the report of the pure water committee.

NO PROSECUTION

Because the Informant Refuses to Appear as Witness.

A case of cruelty to a horse was reported to the Humane society Saturday.

As usual in such cases the party giving the information did not want to prosecute and was not willing to appear as a witness. Consequently the case was dropped.

WILL PRACTICE.

Association Ball Players Also Studying the Rules.

The Young Men's Christian association basketball team that will play the Alliance club will practice every evening this week, and each member of the team will make a thorough study of the rules in order to avoid fouls.

Tuesday, March 7.

25c gas mantles for 15c.
35c granite pail for 20c.
18c plain matting for 12½c.
30c carpet for 23c.
Smyrna rugs ¼ off.
Only for one day, Tuesday.
W. A. HILL,
5 and 10.

—Edward McClure spent yesterday in Pittsburg visiting friends.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

Our prices for 1899 will be of great interest to the consumer. During the past 16 years we have waged a steady war against high prices. Our aim has always been to sell only goods of first quality. And to this we credit our success. Every one of our branch stores have a steady increasing trade, which we propose to further increase in 1899.

Price List.

Standard pkg. coffee, per lb.	10c
Cal. prunes, med. size, 5 lb.	25c
Cal. prunes, large size, 3 lb.	25c
Cherry prunes, per lb.	10c
Cal. raisins, 4½ lbs.	25c
Cal. seeded raisins, 3 lbs.	25c
Cleaned currants, 3 lbs.	10c
Fancy pitted plums, per lb.	12c
Fancy evap. pears, per lb.	12c
Fancy evap. apples, per lb.	12c
Fancy evap. peaches, per lb.	15c
Fancy evap. raspberries, per lb.	15c
Fancy evap. cherries, per lb.	15c
Fresh butter crackers, per lb.	05c
Fresh square oyster crackers, per lb.	05c
Fresh ginger snaps, per lb.	05c
Fresh lunch cakes, per lb.	07c
Fresh wine cakes, per lb.	07c
Standard Sugar Corn, per can.	06c
Standard Tomatoes, 3-lb. cans, can.	07c
Standard Tomatoes, 2-lb. cans, can.	06c
Fancy Cream Corn, per can.	08c
Caroline Rice.	5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can follow.

FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER SHOE SALE.

About 8,000 pairs yet to be slaughtered, at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

Extensive Improvements

In our store compels us to clean out our entire stock of Shoes, Boots and Rubbers to make room for carpenters and painters at once. Remember every pair is for sale at

FIRE BARGAIN PRICES,

And you know what that means.

Yours For Bargains,

W. H. GASS,

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

AGAINST SPIKED SHOES.

Maine Log Driver Must Change His Footgear in Town.

The Maine legislature has passed a bill forbidding the wearing of spiked shoes or boots in public places and imposing a heavy fine for violations of the law. This is hailed with joy by the railroad companies and the proprietors of hotels, barrooms and other places frequented by river drivers, for they have all suffered greatly from the spiked shoe.

When the river drivers leave the logs at the up river booms and board the trains for Bangor, they don't stop to change their clothes, but come to town with red shirts, nailed shoes and all. They prod the car floors full of little holes and tear rents in the cushions of the seats, occasionally also jabbing a few of the spikes into the insteps of unarmored passengers. When they leave the cars, they proceed directly to the saloons, and there they work more havoc. Last spring a lot of drivers got into a barroom where a new maple floor had just been laid, and after they had crunched around the place long enough to spend \$2 for whisky the floor looked as though it had been peppered with bird shot, and the saloon keeper reckoned his loss at \$40. He had made about 60 cents profit on the drinks, and so he charged up \$39.40 to the spiked shoes.

All over Bangor may be seen floors punched full of little holes by the shoe calks of river drivers, and there is scarcely a policeman in the city who has not been prodded with the spikes of drunken drivers. The spikes are a great help to a man who has to skim around on slippery logs for a living, but when it comes to wearing them in town every one but the drivers suffers. So the legislature, after allowing the nuisance to go on uninterrupted for these many years, has at last drawn the line against the spikes—and the line is at Penobscot boom.—Bangor Cor. New York Sun.

READY FOR ANOTHER.

Evans Has Fought in Two Wars and Is Not Averse to a Third.

Captain Robley D. Evans was the guest of Cincinnati recently. He appeared at the Chamber of Commerce, which was filled from floor to gallery. Captain Evans had an enthusiastic welcome. In a speech he said:

"I fought as best I could in our late difficulty because our great commander that clear headed commander, William McKinley, told us that a state of war existed, and we knew that he expected us to be victorious. What we knew away down in our hearts was that we were fighting to avenge the 266 brave comrades who died in Havana harbor. It was the blowing up of the Maine that started the buzzsaw those who got in the way of it got hurt. Much has been said of the men who commanded the ships, but let me add a word of praise to the men behind the guns. Our men stood ready to flash out their lives with their guns, and the only reason they did not do it was because of the enemy's bad aim. I thank you for this reception, which I feel is not for me, but for the service I represent. I have been in two wars, and, if God is willing I am ready for the third."

OUR EASY PAYMENT

plan enables many good people to enjoy comforts of life they would never possess if they had to pay cash.

We let you furnish your house as you buy it, viz: pay a little down and a little each pay and enjoy the use of the

Furniture and Carpets

while you are paying.

Try the plan.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE.

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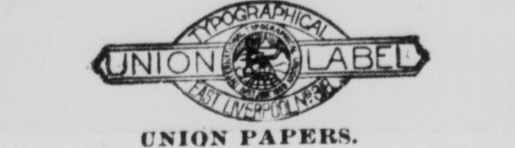
ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVUE

The News Review.

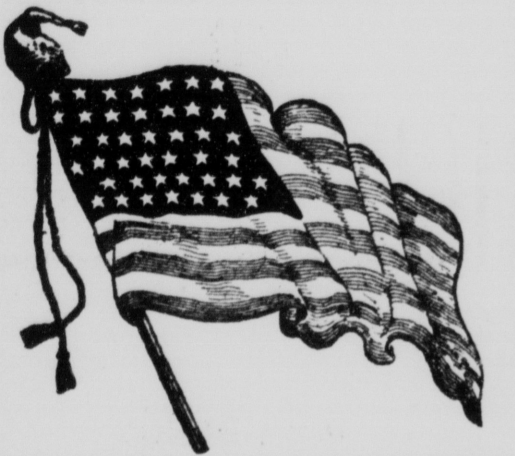
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 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
 Three Months.....1 25
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, MARCH 6.



All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns



THE consolidation of trade interests and the annihilation of competition may or may not be a good move for the people of this country, but not many years will be required to solve the problem. When stocks begin to fall and the break comes the question will have been answered, at least for some who now stick to the trust theory.

PAY YOUR WAY.

Don't be a deadhead. The man who can and will not PAY HIS WAY is too mean and contemptible to associate with. He's a duffer. He's a fraud. He's a barnacle on society. He must, on the quiet, feel mean and despise himself. This refers to and bears upon the church member who refuses to pay his way. He wants a share of all the blessings, and yet he absolutely refuses to aid in the securing of the blessings. Mark him; shun him; he's a fraud of the meanest kind. Pay your way.

WATCH HIM.

He very much needs watching. It is decidedly to your interest to watch him and have him shadowed. We refer to the young man or older man in your employ who indulges in intoxicants, visiting saloons by day and by night, and at times visiting gambling hells and gambling therein. He is an unsafe workman, and the very best thing that you can do, is first to warn him of the consequences in case he does not desist; then, if he disregards the warning, discharge him from your service and give his place to a better and a truer man. Why? Simply because it will pay you to do so. It will be a first-class business transaction for you. The drunkard and gambler is a mighty poor specimen of manhood. From a business standpoint, his employment by you is an utter absurdity. It will not pay you. The drinker and gambler may use the stereotyped old saw: "It's none of my employer's business what I do with my time outside of working hours. I'm not his slave, and I'll do as I best please when I am away from my case, from the composing room, from the press room or job department, from the editorial or reportorial department, from the bank, the storeroom, the pottery, the glass house, the blacksmith shop, or in fact any avenue of life wherein men strive to make a living or competence." You never made a sadder mistake, drinker, debauchee or gambler. It is very much your employer's business to know what you do in your so called idle hours. If you are drinking, gambling or indulging in debauchery during your hours OFF duty, you are unfit to do honest work for your employer when you are ON duty. You are a miserable investment, from a purely business standpoint. The writer personally knows men in East Liverpool who claim that their wages are inadequate to meet current expenses; and yet these same men spend sufficient each month in the saloons to keep in comparative comfort a widow and two small children for that length of time. Watch your workmen. Employ sober and honorable men. They are to be had. The woods are full of them. Teach men that they cannot defy the laws of sobriety, decency and honor, and then expect employment and good wages and give poor and inadequate service in return, and the power of the gambling hell and infamous saloon will be materially lessened. Don't employ a bad man when you can get a good one.

DEWEY WAS PRAISED

Rev. C. F. Swift Also Severely
 Condemned

THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY MATTER

Doctor Jackson, Presiding Elder, Preached at the First M. E. Church--Nine Members Added to the First U. P. Roll--Union Services.

At the Methodist Protestant church last evening Rev. C. F. Swift preached an interesting sermon to a large congregation. The text was taken from Hebrews X, XXIII. The speaker in part said: "God designed men and women to be conquerors, and not slaves. He makes you instead of these monarchs and kings. What would Dewey have done at Manila without the consciousness of the work which was before him? Last year our homes were decorated, we sang the praises of the glorious victories of our boys in the field. When Schley sent word that victory was big enough for all, our enthusiasm knew no bounds. Today what a change. We are investigating Schley and Sampson to find out who is the greater. It is a shame. The people who sang praise yesterday are the ones who are investigating today. Don't sing your praises of men, for the man you praise today may persecute you tomorrow. Dewey knew the work before him. The people at Washington and of our country knew this. He once said: 'Wine cannot make a good soldier,' and by leaving it alone he has a record for himself that no other man in the navy has made."

The services at the First Presbyterian church last evening were very largely attended, and the pastor, Doctor Lee, delivered an interesting sermon from the subject, "The greatest deceiver or the wise and foolish in salvation." The male quartet and the choir rendered some pleasing selections, and the special song service was heartily enjoyed. A short after session was held.

The First and Second U. P. churches held union services in the city yesterday, and the attendance was large. Doctor Taggart preached at the morning service from the text "Rending of the Vail" and in the evening Reverend Greene preached on "Is It well With Thy Soul." As a result of the special services held last week nine persons were added to the church at the morning service.

"Laws and Limits of Responsibility" was the subject of an interesting sermon preached last evening in St. Stephen's church by Rev. Edward Weary. A large congregation was present.

Rev. T. E. Lloyd, of Cleveland, arrived in the city at noon today. He will preach during the week at St. Stephen's church.

Doctor Jackson, presiding elder of the Steubenville district, conducted services at the First M. E. church yesterday. The attendance was very large, and the sermons excellent.

PATRONIZE THE USHERS.

Help the Boys Along With Their Entertainment.

The ushers of the Grand Opera House are gentlemanly, clever and courteous to the amusement going public, and they are worthy of your commendation. Show that you appreciate their actions by purchasing a ticket for Thursday night, March 9, when "Tennessee's Pardner" will be given at the Grand Opera House. It is the "Usher's Benefit." Tickets will be on sale at the box office at 8 o'clock tonight, Monday, March 6, and afterward at Reed's drug store. Help the boys along.

Corporal Taylor Well.

Arthur Taylor Saturday received a letter from his son, who is a corporal in the Fourth U. S. infantry, now located at Manila. He states that he is in good health and says he expects to be home in the near future.

Chart opens for "Tennessee's Pardner," tonight, 8 p. m.

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat affection and does it promptly and thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neglect to use it.

25 and 50 cents at all druggists. THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

PAID SOME OLD FINES

Visits to Mayor Bough Cost Money.

COLORED MAN PUT IN JAIL

There Is No Charge Against Him, but a Coal Company Has Been Missing Fuel From Its Cars and Is Expected to Make Complaint Tonight.

Mayor Bough had no cases before him this morning, but Saturday night several old offenders went to city hall and paid their fines.

William Rigby, who was arrested Saturday night one week ago, pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and was fined \$9.60. He paid and departed. Soon afterward came William Lawmox, of Wellsville. A charge of intoxication was placed against him when he was arrested, and Saturday evening he was asked for \$6.60, which he paid. When he was arrested last Saturday he gave his name as Davidson. He promised he would never be in city hall again.

This morning Officer Mahony arrested a colored man. Someone has been taking coal from the West End Coal company. The firm has been missing coal from its cars for some time, and not until recently has it been ascertained who took the fuel. A charge will be made against the prisoner this evening by the company.

There were no arrests Saturday night or yesterday, although a large number of drunks were on the streets.

MISS AZDELL'S WEDDING.

Details of the Ceremony as Given by a Denver Paper.

Details of the marriage of Miss Belle Azdell have been received in the city, one Denver paper giving it as follows:

"Miss Mary Belle Azdell and Mr. Frank Ernest Marshall were married at the residence of the bride's mother, 2930 Lake Place, Tuesday evening, Feb 20th at 6 o'clock, Rev. J. G. Kennedy officiating, while Miss Mary Madaline Marshall and Miss Anna Kennedy managed the ring and glove.

"The above may serve to chronicle the mere facts, but they give no hint as to the beautiful picture which the bride and groom made as they stood under the archway of the doors which separate the parlors, framed in by heavy draperies of smilax thickly set with white carnations while some fine arecarias formed the background of green.

"The natural beauty of the bride was enhanced by the becoming dress of white satin, while the groom looked his best in his black suit with white tie and gloves. Soft strains of music added charm to the unique ring ceremony which made these young people man and wife. While the friends showered congratulations the opening above their heads showered rice. The dining room in its best robes of white and green gave promise of the good things to come which was fully realized in the dinner which followed, even the courses keeping well to the green and white.

"The presents were many and costly. The night train carried the happy couple to Tarkia, Mo., where several weeks will be spent with the groom's mother and sister after which they will be at home to their friends at 3054 West Twenty-Ninth avenue. The groom is proprietor of the Capital Cornice and Heating Co., while the bride is one of the workers in the Boulevard United Presbyterian church."

STREET RAILWAY CASE

Is Listed For Trial In Lisbon This Week.

LISBON, March 6.—[Special]—The following assignment of cases has been made for common pleas court this week:

March 6—L. S. Taylor versus William M. Wright. Tuesday—Richard Gardner versus Henry Bergman, Henry Sutton versus Elizabeth Sutton, Samuel Basler versus Anna Croft. Wednesday—O. Langley versus James Kennedy, F. Seiler versus A. Neal, Euphemia McCord versus Emma Laughlin. Thursday—Charles A. McKenna versus East Liverpool Railway company, Sterling Mining company versus Quaker Mining company. Friday—Ohio versus Harry Shaffer.

Read Bagley's Bread Ad.

Don't you fail to read it, ye house-keepers; you will find it today on the 8th page. Bagley will give you the best bread put upon the market, palatable and healthy, made from the best and purest flour, the product of skillful bakers. Be wise, and get your bread at Bagley's.

The News Review for news.

BENDHEIM'S.

THE LOW PRICES

At which we are selling

SHOES

Have never been excelled and rarely ever equaled here or anywhere else.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Women's Button Shoes.

148 pairs \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 kinds.

Choice		Choice
From Lot	\$1.39	From Lot

This is one of the very best bargains we ever offered and we call your particular attention to it. Most all sizes and widths in this lot.

Children's Shoes.

Special lots at **49c, 65c, 75c and 98c**, reduced from 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Misses' Shoes.

Special lots at **81c, 98c and \$1.48**, reduced from \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.

Men's and Women's Shoes.

WINTER WEIGHTS. \$5.00 kinds now **\$3.50**. \$4.00 kinds now **\$2.90**. \$3.00 kinds now **\$2.39**. \$2.50 kinds now **\$1.98**. Etc.

BENDHEIM'S.

DIAMOND.

COLUMBIA

1899 MODEL

Is a BEAUTY. It has no equal.

Wait and see it at

The Eagle Hardware Co.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.

This week we continue

OUR 1-4 OFF SALE

OF

Blankets

AND

Comforts

\$3.00 Comforts for	-	-	-	\$2.25
\$2.00 Comforts for	-	-	-	1.50

And ALL GRADES of BLANKETS at the same discount to close out.

Special BIG Bargains in Sample

BLANKETS and COMFORTS.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

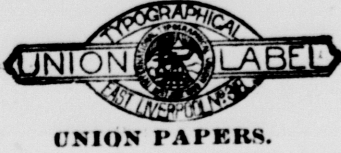
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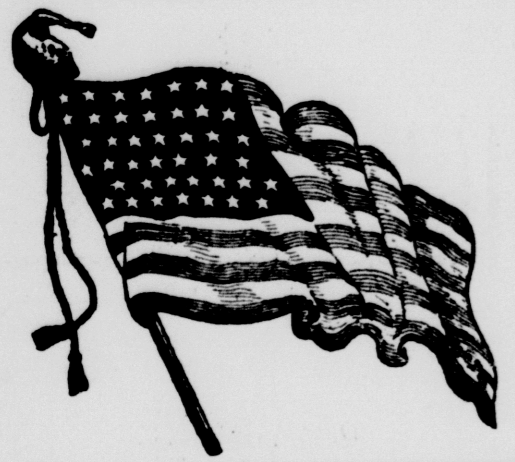
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Don't be a deadhead. The man who
 can and will not pay his way is too
 mean and contemptible to associate
 with. He's a duffer. He's a fraud.
 He's a barnacle on society. He must,
 on the quiet, feel mean and despise him-
 self. This refers to and bears upon the
 church member who refuses to pay his
 way. He wants a share of all the bless-
 ings, and yet he absolutely refuses to
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 Mark him; shun him; he's a fraud of
 the meanest kind. Pay your way.

WATCH HIM.

He very much needs watching. It is
 decidedly to your interest to watch him
 and have him shadowed. We refer to
 the young man or older man in your
 employ who indulges in intoxicants,
 visiting saloons by day and by night,
 and at times visiting gambling hells and
 gambling therein. He is an unsafe
 workman, and the very best thing that
 you can do, is first to warn him of the
 consequences in case he does not desist;
 then, if he disregards the warning, dis-
 charge him from your service and give
 his place to a better and a truer man.
 Why? Simply because it will pay you
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 ployer's business what I do with my
 time outside of working hours. I'm not
 his slave, and I'll do as I best please
 when I am away from my case, from
 the composing room, from the press
 room or job department, from the edi-
 torial or reportorial department, from
 the bank, the storeroom, the pottery,
 the glass house, the blacksmith shop, or
 in fact any avenue of life wherein men
 strive to make a living or competence."
 You never made a sadder mistake,
 drinker, debauchee or gambler. It is very
 much your employer's business to know
 what you do in your so called idle hours.
 If you are drinking, gambling or indulg-
 ing in debauchery during your hours
 off duty, you are unfit to do honest
 work for your employer when you are
 on duty. You are a miserable invest-
 ment, from a purely business stand-
 point. The writer personally knows
 men in East Liverpool who claim that
 their wages are inadequate to meet cur-
 rent expenses; and yet these same men
 spend sufficient each month in
 the saloons to keep in com-
 parative comfort a widow and two
 small children for that length of
 time. Watch your workmen. Employ
 sober and honorable men. They are to
 be had. The woods are full of them.
 Teach men that they cannot defy the
 laws of sobriety, decency and honor,
 and then expect employment and good
 wages and give poor and inadequate
 service in return, and the power of the
 gambling hell and infamous saloon will
 be materially lessened. Don't employ a
 bad man when you can get a good one.

DEWEY WAS PRAISED PAID SOME OLD FINES

Rev. C. F. Swift Also Severely
 Condemned

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 makes you instead of these monarchs
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 done at Manila without the conscien-
 siousness of the work which was before him?
 Last year our homes were decorated, we
 sang the praises of the glorious victories
 of our boys in the field. When Schley
 sent word that victory was big enough
 for all, our enthusiasm knew no
 bounds. Today what a change. We
 are investigating Schley and Sampson to
 find out who is the greater. It is a
 shame. The people who sang praise
 yesterday are the ones who are investi-
 gating today. Don't sing your praises
 of men, for the man you praise today
 may persecute you tomorrow. Dewey
 knew the work before him. The people
 at Washington and of our country
 knew this. He once said: 'Wine can-
 not make a good soldier,' and by leaving
 it alone he has a record for himself that
 no other man in the navy has made."

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 church last evening were very largely
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Rev. T. E. Lloyd, of Cleveland, ar-
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Doctor Jackson, presiding elder of the
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PATRONIZE THE USHERS.

Help the Boys Along With Their Enter-
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The ushers of the Grand Opera House
 are gentlemanly, clever and courteous
 to the amusement going public, and
 they are worthy of your commendation.
 Show that you appreciate their actions
 by purchasing a ticket for Thursday
 night, March 9, when "Tennessee's
 Pardner will be given at the Grand
 Opera House. It is the "Usher's Bene-
 fit." Tickets will be on sale at the box
 office at 8 o'clock tonight, Monday,
 March 6, and afterward at Reed's drug
 store. Help the boys along.

Corporal Taylor Well.
 Arthur Taylor Saturday received a
 letter from his son, who is a corporal in
 the Fourth U. S. infantry, now located
 at Manila. He states that he is in good
 health and says he expects to be home
 in the near future.

Chart opens for "Tennessee's
 Pardner," tonight, 8 p. m.

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove
 dangerous. Go to your druggist and
 ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat
 affection and does it promptly and
 thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neg-
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25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
 THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

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 was fined \$9.60. He paid and departed.
 Soon afterward came William Lawmox,
 of Wellsville. A charge of intoxication
 was placed against him when he was
 arrested, and Saturday evening he was
 asked for \$6.60, which he paid. When
 he was arrested last Saturday he gave
 his name as Davidson. He promised he
 would never be in city hall again.

This morning Officer Mahony ar-
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 has been taking coal from the
 West End Coal company. The firm has
 been missing coal from its cars for some
 time, and not until recently has it been
 ascertained who took the fuel. A charge
 will be made against the prisoner this
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There were no arrests Saturday night
 or yesterday, although a large number
 of drunks were on the streets.

MISS AZDELL'S WEDDING.

Details of the Ceremony as Given by a
 Denver Paper.

Details of the marriage of Miss Belle
 Azdell have been received in the city,
 one Denver paper giving it as follows:

"Miss Mary Belle Azdell and Mr.
 Frank Ernest Marshall were married at
 the residence of the bride's mother, 2930
 Lake Place, Tuesday evening, Feb 20th
 at 6 o'clock, Rev. J. G. Kennedy officiat-
 ing, while Miss Mary Madaline Mar-
 shall and Miss Anna Kennedy managed
 the ring and glove.

"The above may serve to chronicle the
 mere facts, but they give no hint as to
 the beautiful picture which the bride
 and groom made as they stood under the
 archway of the doors which separate
 the parlors, framed in by heavy draperies
 of smilax thickly set with white carna-
 tions while some fine arecarias formed
 the background of green.

"The natural beauty of the bride was
 enhanced by the becoming dress of
 white satin, while the groom looked his
 best in his black suit with white tie and
 gloves. Soft strains of music added
 charm to the unique ring ceremony
 which made these young people man
 and wife. While the friends showered
 congratulations the opening above their
 heads showered rice. The dining room
 in its best robes of white and green gave
 promise of the good things to come
 which was fully realized in the dinner
 which followed, even the courses keep-
 ing well to the green and white.

"The presents were many and costly.
 The night train carried the happy
 couple to Tarkia, Mo., where several
 weeks will be spent with the groom's
 mother and sister after which they will
 be at home to their friends at 3054 West
 Twenty-Ninth avenue. The groom is
 proprietor of the Capital Cornice and
 Heating Co., while the bride is one of
 the workers in the Boulevard United
 Presbyterian church."

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Is Listed For Trial In Lisbon This
 Week.

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March 6—I. S. Taylor versus William
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 dner versus Henry Bergman, Henry Sut-
 ton versus Elizabeth Sutton, Samuel
 Basler versus Anna Croft. Wednesday
 —O. Langley versus James Kennedy, F.
 Seiler versus A. Neal, Euphemia Mc-
 Cord versus Emma Laughlin. Thurs-
 day—Charles A. McKenna versus East
 Liverpool Railway company, Sterling
 Mining company versus Quaker Mining
 company. Friday—Ohio versus Harry
 Shaffer.

Read Bagley's Bread Ad.

Don't you fail to read it, ye house-
 keepers; you will find it today on the
 8th page. Bagley will give you the
 best bread put upon the market,
 palatable and healthy, made from the
 best and purest flour, the product of
 skillful bakers. Be wise, and get your
 bread at Bagley's.

The News Review for news.

BENDHEIM'S.

THE LOW PRICES

At which we are selling

SHOES

Have never been excelled and rarely ever equaled
 here or anywhere else.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Women's Button Shoes.

148 pairs \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 kinds.

Choice From Lot **\$1.39** Choice From Lot

This is one of the very best bargains we ever offered
 and we call your particular attention to it. Most all sizes
 and widths in this lot.

Children's Shoes.

Special lots at **49c, 65c, 75c and 98c**, reduced from
 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

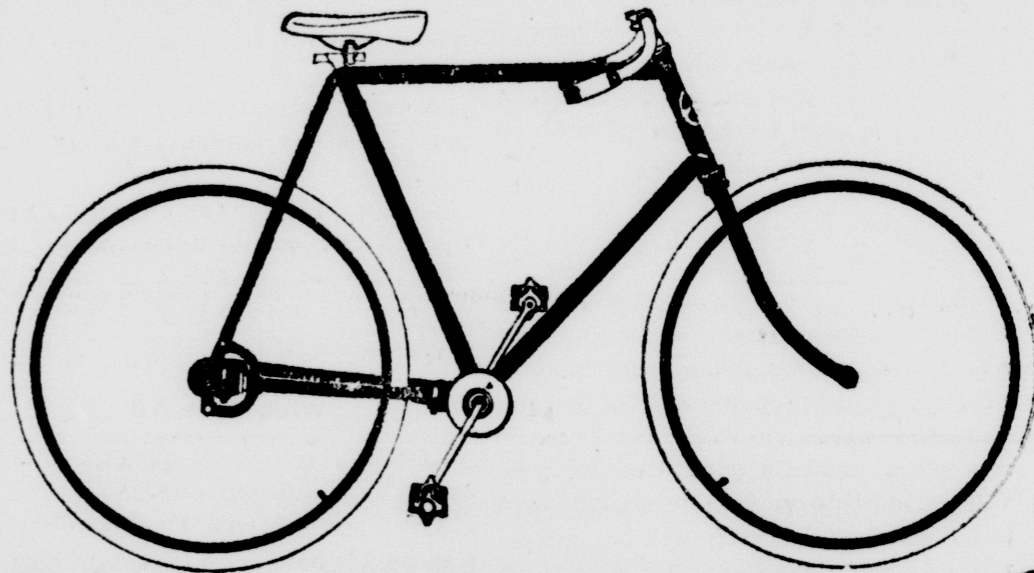
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Men's and Women's Shoes.

WINTER WEIGHTS. \$5.00 kinds now **\$3.50**. \$4.00
 kinds now **\$2.90**. \$3.00 kinds now **\$2.39**. \$2.50 kinds
 now **\$1.98**. Etc.

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COLUMBIA 1899 MODEL

Is a BEAUTY. It has no equal.

Wait and see it at

The Eagle Hardware Co.,

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This week we continue

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AND

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\$3.00 Comforts for

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1.50

And ALL GRADES of BLANKETS

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The News Review.

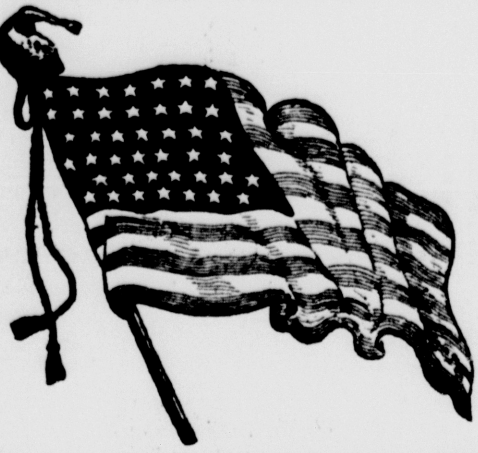
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
 HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
 [Entered as second class matter at the East
 Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 (Postage free in United States and Canada.)
 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
 Three Months.....1 25
 By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, MARCH 6



All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns



The consolidation of trade interests and the annihilation of competition may or may not be a good move for the people of this country, but not many years will be required to solve the problem. When stocks begin to fall and the break comes the question will have been answered, at least for some who now stick to the trust theory.

PAY YOUR WAY.

Don't be a deadhead. The man who can and will not pay his way is too mean and contemptible to associate with. He's a duffer. He's a fraud. He's a barnacle on society. He must, on the quiet, feel mean and despise himself. This refers to and bears upon the church member who refuses to pay his way. He wants a share of all the blessings, and yet he absolutely refuses to aid in the securing of the blessings. Mark him; shun him; he's a fraud of the meanest kind. Pay your way.

WATCH HIM.

He very much needs watching. It is decidedly to your interest to watch him and have him shadowed. We refer to the young man or older man in your employ who indulges in intoxicants, visiting saloons by day and by night, and at times visiting gambling hells and gambling therein. He is an unsafe workman, and the very best thing that you can do, is first to warn him of the consequences in case he does not desist; then, if he disregards the warning, discharge him from your service and give his place to a better and a truer man. Why? Simply because it will pay you to do so. It will be a first-class business transaction for you. The drunkard and gambler is a mighty poor specimen of manhood. From a business standpoint, his employment by you is an utter absurdity. It will not pay you. The drinker and gambler may use the stereotyped old saw: "It's none of my employer's business what I do with my time outside of working hours. I'm not his slave, and I'll do as I best please when I am away from my case, from the composing room, from the press room or job department, from the editorial or reportorial department, from the bank, the storeroom, the pottery, the glass house, the blacksmith shop, or in fact any avenue of life wherein men strive to make a living or competence." You never made a sadder mistake, drinker, debauchee or gambler. It is very much your employer's business to know what you do in your so called idle hours. If you are drinking, gambling or indulging in debauchery during your hours off duty, you are unfit to do honest work for your employer when you are on duty. You are a miserable investment, from a purely business standpoint. The writer personally knows men in East Liverpool who claim that their wages are inadequate to meet current expenses; and yet these same men spend sufficient each month in the saloons to keep in comparative comfort a widow and two small children for that length of time. Watch your workmen. Employ sober and honorable men. They are to be had. The woods are full of them. Teach men that they cannot defy the laws of sobriety, decency and honor, and then expect employment and good wages and give poor and inadequate service in return, and the power of the gambling hell and infamous saloon will be materially lessened. Don't employ a bad man when you can get a good one.

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Don't you fail to read it, ye house-keepers; you will find it today on the 8th page. Bagley will give you the best bread put upon the market, palatable and healthy, made from the best and purest flour, the product of skillful bakers. Be wise, and get your bread at Bagley's.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

BENDHEIM'S.

THE LOW PRICES

At which we are selling

SHOES

Have never been excelled and rarely ever equaled here or anywhere else.

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148 pairs \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 kinds.

Choice **\$1.39** Choice
 From Lot From Lot

This is one of the very best bargains we ever offered and we call your particular attention to it. Most all sizes and widths in this lot.

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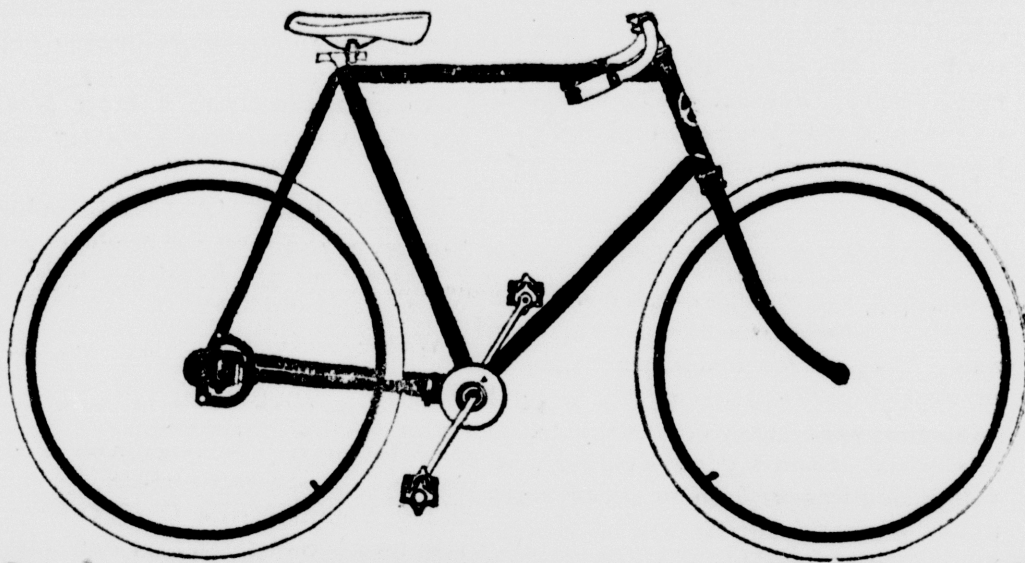
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Special BIG Bargains in Sample

BLANKETS and COMFORTS.

THE S. G. HARD CO. THE BIG STORE.

LEASED A GRAVEYARD

A Local Man Was Drilling at Scio

WHEN AN INJUNCTION APPEARED

The Matter Was Before Judge Mansfield In Steubenville Saturday and Will Be Ended In Cadiz Tomorrow--An Unusual Case.

One of the most enterprising and best known oil men of the city is deeply interested in a suit to be heard before Judge Mansfield in Cadiz tomorrow. It involves the development of a portion of a cemetery at Scio.

When the field became a factor in oil business the gentleman in question saw its worth, but it was too late to secure territory in the town. There was one piece, however, that had not been taken up, and this he soon had under lease for 20 years. It was six acres of the cemetery, and the deal had been made with the township trustees. A well was located and in a short time the drill was going merrily. Then someone happened to think that an oil well did not look well in the graveyard, and means were taken to stop the drilling. An injunction was served on the Liverpool man by the sheriff of Harrison county, and the driller was notified to cease operations. He did, but later returned to work, and he was notified to appear and answer to a charge of contempt of court. The matter, of course, could not end there, and Judge Mansfield heard it in Steubenville Saturday. He gave no decision, but decided to continue the hearing on the case tomorrow.

The Liverpool gentleman in speaking of the matter said to the NEWS REVIEW that he had no desire whatever to desecrate the graveyard since the six acres leased contained no graves and there were wells nearer the occupied portion of the cemetery than the one he was drilling. He believed the township might realize something from the oil beneath the surface of that section, and since it can be done without disturbing the dead he can see no reason why his position is not as firm as the Berea into which he hopes to drill.

SUIT ENTERED

For the Amount of a Note by F. E. Grosshans.

LISBON, March 6.—[Special]—Frank E. Grosshans has brought suit against Thomas Robinson to recover \$105 due on a note. The defendant gave a chattel mortgage on his household furniture to secure payment.

The will of George Wells, late of Liverpool, has been admitted to probate, and W. H. and G. W. Wells have been appointed executors. The bond is \$10,000.

The will of Mary Orr, late of Franklin township, has been admitted to probate.

A marriage license was granted to E. E. Seicht and Viridi Bilger, Washingtonville.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mary Holmes Seminary Burned to the Ground Yesterday.

J. W. Gipner today received a telegram from Mrs. M. B. Johnson, a teacher in the sewing department of Mary Holmes seminary, West Point, Miss., stating that the seminary was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, but that the inmates were all saved.

Mrs. Johnson is very well known in the city, and many people here have donated toward the support of the home.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Will Be Made by the Republican Committee For Primaries.

The Republican central committee will meet Wednesday evening and will make preliminary arrangements for the city primaries which will be held Saturday, March 18.

Committees will be appointed and the amounts the candidates are to be assessed will be determined. The last day for receiving names of aspirants will also be fixed.

Neuropathy Progressing.

Many patients from various states are here taking treatment from Doctor Larkins. Some idea of this extensive business can be formed when it is learned that over ten thousand treatments have been given in the office of Doctor Larkins during the last fourteen months. This has proved to be the most permanent method of curing diseases known.

—Miss Agner Cochran, of Pittsburgh, who spent yesterday in this city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Leonard, of West Market street.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PIPE TRUST IS DELAYED

The Hitch Is Over the Amount of Stock.

ITS FAILURE IS PREDICTED

By a Financial Authority In New York Who Thinks Too Much Water Will Be Injected Into the Project If It Is Capitalized at \$25,000,000.

Some people in New York are of the opinion that the sewer pipe trust will not have plain sailing. The New York Commercial, a financial authority, has the following on the matter.

"The consummation of the sewer pipe combine has been deferred for another week. The final arrangements will in all probability be completed on Monday, March 12, when another meeting will take place. All the representatives of the sewer pipe manufacturers left town last night, having completed negotiations with Mr. Dos Passos, who is promoting the deal. The delay is not taken to be significant of any hitch to the proceedings. The adjournment was taken to permit incorporated companies to meet and make a formal statement. One who is anxious that the scheme should go through stated to a reporter yesterday:

"I am afraid that if the capitalization of the American Sewer Pipe company be placed at \$25,000,000 the scheme will not go through.

"It will not be subscribed," he concluded."

A BIG STONE.

Rolled Off the Hill at Walker and Through a House.

This afternoon at about 1 o'clock a great stone rolled off the hill above Walker, and passed through a house.

No one was injured.

A Cold Snap In Kentucky.

Among the freaks of the cold weather was the effect of the freezing of a bottle of mineral water in the drug store of Waters & Browne. On opening the store Monday morning several of the bottles of water were frozen, but there was one in particular that presented a curious appearance. The cork from this bottle had been forced and was nearly balanced on the top of an icicle which protruded about two inches from the mouth of the bottle. Mr. Paul Booker, who generally has a ready explanation for what would appear to some a phenomenon, says that the cork was forced from the bottle by the expansion of the water, and that owing to the extreme cold, the water that followed the cork froze in a vertical position and the icicle was formed just in time to catch on its top the cork as it was returning from the ceiling.—Springfield (Ky.) News Letter

Stuck to His Contract.

When the American navy wanted a lot of shells for 6 pounder rapid fire guns a few months ago and advertised for bids, a Hartford mechanic and contractor Clement M. Broderick entered the lists and carried off the order for 100,000 shells. Various competitors tried to freeze him or buy him out, but he stuck to the contract and has started a factory of his own to make the projectiles. He has also found a way to make fuses for these shells at a lower rate than all previous contractors. He has a contract for furnishing 200,000 of these fuses to Uncle Sam.

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F. L. Wells is in Lisbon today on business.

Messrs. George and Harvey Lones were the guests of their mother, W. L. Lones, over Sabbath.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet McKenzie leave tomorrow for Columbus where they will visit friends for several weeks.

The little son of M. C. Moore is quite ill with cholera infantum.

Doctor Detchon left this morning for Salineville where he will resume his practice.

The family of Andrew House shipped their household goods to Salineville this morning where they will reside.

Ohio Valley Ordinance.

Council will meet in regular session this evening, and has at least two important matters to consider.

An ordinance will be introduced permitting the Ohio Valley Gas company to lay pipes in the streets. It is expected the measure will pass. The other matter is a report of the survey of the city for the sewer system, so far as it has been made.

News of Wellsville.

Mrs. Jeff Patterson is spending several days with her father in New Brighton, who is very ill. It was learned this morning his condition was such that it is probable he will not recover.

Ellis Stoffel and Lewis Coleman were arrested by Officer Duncan for the robbery committed in Doctor Detchon's office about a week ago. Coleman is now out on bail, but Stoffel is still in the lockup. The boys will probably be bound over to court.

Work on the big stack of the mill has been delayed and will not be resumed for several days.

The infant son of Arthur Deely died Saturday evening of grip fever. Reverend Thrapp had charge of the services, which were held at the house this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Spring Hill cemetery.

—John T. Kelley left this morning for Cleveland where he will remain several days on business.

Ladies,

after you have bought some

Elegant Lacc Curtains

Don't it "give you that tired feeling" to see the same things in half a dozen other houses?

Buying of us you avoid this, because in fine Curtains we have exclusive designs and only enough of a kind for one house.

This, together with our great variety and low prices, is making our Curtain Department larger and more popular each year.

The new spring stock of both

CURTAINS AND PORTIERES

is now unpacked and ready for your inspection.

We have plenty to go around, but remember the early callers have the most to choose from.

THE S. G. HARD CO. THE BIG STORE.

RIVER CAME UP.

Heavy Rains Caused It to Reach the Highest Point in Several Months.

The heavy rain of Saturday and yesterday morning caused a swell in the river at this port last night, and this morning the marks at the wharf registered 22 feet and rising at the rate of three inches an hour. It is a rise of seven feet since yesterday morning. The river came up rapidly until about noon, and at a late hour the stream was swelling. The river is now higher than it has been for many months.

The Kanawha and Ben Hur got up yesterday afternoon, but the Keystone State did not arrive at this port until 10:40 o'clock this morning. The boats brought in considerable freight, and much is at the wharf awaiting shipment south tonight.

The Tornado passed down yesterday afternoon with a tow and had a little trouble at Walker on account of the wind. No damage was done.

Bought a Stable.

Will Timmons has purchased the livery stable of John Bayl, Union street.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE, J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

Arthur C. Aiston's Great Comedy-Drama,

TENNESSE'S PARDNER,

A Heart Story of the Hills.

The play was suggested by Bret Harte's popular remonce of the same name, and is fittingly termed the "Alabama" and "Shore Acres" of the west. Not a piece of house scenery used in the entire production, a car load of special stuff being carried.

CHART OPEN TONIGHT at the office of the theater.

The ushers of the Grand have paid a large guarantee for this attraction, and are prepared to insure a first class performance.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. E. M'DONALD,

Liverpool Town ship

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL D. NORAGON,

of Wellsville

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

SAMUEL BUELL,

Perry Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

WILLIAM B. M'CORD,

Liverpool Township

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election

CITY.

FOR ASSESSOR--SECOND WARD.

J. E. ANDERSON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR COUNCIL--THIRD WARD.

GEORGE PEACH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR COUNCIL--FIRST WARD.

M. F. ALBRIGHT.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

TOWNSHIP.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

JOSEPH P. HANLON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

DANIEL M'LANE.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

One-Half Million Dollars

worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.

The Hill Real Estate Co. 105 Sixth St., City.

STORIES ABOUT KIPLING

Some Biographical Odds and Ends of Interest.

HIS EDITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Amusing Reminiscences of the Famous Author. Written by His Colleague, Editor E. Kay Robinson. Kipling's Life at His Brattleboro Home.

The private life of Rudyard Kipling has always been screened from the public gaze, but a few biographical odds and ends have at one time or another seen the light. For example, we know something of what his duties were on the Civil and Military Gazette. He had to prepare for the press all the telegrams of the day; he had to provide extracts and paragraphs; he made articles out of official reports; he wrote brief editorial notes; he kept an eye on sports and looked after local news generally; finally he read all proofs except those of editorials, and on top of all this work he composed innumerable verses and stories. In his remarkable story of "The Man Who Would Be King" he has given us a sketch of himself sitting at his desk one Saturday night waiting to put the paper to press. "A king or courtier was dying at the other end of the world," he says, "and the paper was to be held until the last possible moment. It was a pitchy, black, hot night and raining—now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust. . . . The thing, whatever it was, was keeping us back. It would not come off. . . . I drowsed off and wondered whether the telegram was a blessing and whether this dying man was aware of the inconvenience and delay he was causing. . . . The clock hands crept up to 3 o'clock, and the machines spun their flywheels two or three times to see that all was in order before I said the word that would set them off. I could have shrieked aloud. Then the roar and rattle of the wheels shivered the quiet into little bits.

It was in this trying environment that Kipling nevertheless composed some of his best things. In a couple of pages on "My First Book," which he contributed to McClure's four or five years ago, he told something about the way in which his verses were written, saying:

"Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Moslem of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length today. You giving more soon. One-third column just proper. Always can take on third page.' Mahmood, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as ek aur chiz—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic, because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his f's cut away to make long s's. And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper.

Of course these verses immediately attracted the attention of the English exiles in India, and scores of people soon began to demand the publication of the rhymes in book form. This was a little more than Kipling had bargained for when he dashed off his lines as the exigencies of the paper or the inspiration of the moment suggested. Here again we may quote his own words:

"A real book was out of the question. But I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price if I did not use the office time; also I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of book, a lean, oblong docket, wire stitched, to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of 20 years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply post-cards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelve as thirteens, no commission and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees and was transferred from the publisher, the left hand pocket, direct to the author, the right hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements."

Kipling's old editor in India, E. Kay Robinson, has written some delightful reminiscences of the famous author. When they first became acquainted, the editor was disappointed in his assistant, but they soon became fast friends. Mr. Robinson gives some amusing notes on the personality of his colleague. He says:

"There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention—namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink pot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning, I had to shunt him to 'stand off,' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me would send the penful of ink—he always had a full pen in his hand—flying all over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire, plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint looking object. . . . When I knew Kipling in India, he was bubbling over with poetry, which his hard day's office work gave him no time to write. The efforts of the native police band in the public gardens at Lahore to discourse English music to a sparse gathering of native nurses and infants would awaken as we passed some rhythm with accompanying words in his mind, and he would be obviously ill at ease because he could not get within reach of pen and ink. Whether Kipling would ever have been much of a musician I cannot say, but I know that all the poems he wrote during the years we worked together—many of the 'Departmental Ditties,' for instance—were written not only to music, but as music. I have before me now one of Kipling's poems of the 'Departmental Ditty' order which was never published. One of India's 'little wars' was in progress, and our special correspondent had telegraphed that on account of our newspaper's comments on the composition of the general's staff he had been boycotted by the general's orders. 'Here,' said I, handing the telegram to Kipling, 'is a subject for a nice little set of verses.'

"Kipling read the telegram, thought a moment, then said: 'I have it. How would this do—'Rum tiddy um ti tum ti tum; tra la la ti tum ti tum' or words to that effect hummed in notes that suggested a solo on the bugle. I was quite accustomed to having verses in their inception stage submitted in this shape for editorial approval, so I said that the poem sounded excellent and returned to my work. In 20 minutes Kipling came to me with the verses, which began:

"General Sir Arthur Victorious Jones,
Great is vermillion splashed with gold."

Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe, in his recent book called "Literary Haunts and Homes," describes Kipling's house at Brattleboro—the house known as Naulakha—and tells something of the author's daily life. He says:

"His study—whence some of his books have been removed to England—is a pleasant apartment at the south end of the mansion, with that animating landscape in view from its windows, and here, denying himself to all comers, he worked carefully and methodically for some hours of each morning recording his inventions and fancies in a characteristically clear and diminutive chirography—revising extensively and destroying so much that a friend says 'his waste basket sometimes contains more manuscript than his desk after a morning's labor.' Here he produced much of the virile and impassioned master verse of 'The Seven Seas' that marked him as a major poet, many of the incomparable stories of the 'Jungle Books' and the whole of that delightfully vivid and vigorous tale of the Gloucester fisher folk, 'Captains Courageous.' Although he had not yet reached the 'dollar a word' period of his authorship, his neighbors considered that 'his was the most profitable industry in the town.'

"The later hours of the day were devoted to exercise—including a daily excursion to the postoffice—and to recreations which show him to be thoroughly in love with life, notwithstanding the inexorable fatalism of some of his tales. His aversion to horses disinclining him for driving, he at first walked much over the surrounding hills and through all the near countryside. Later he preferred bicycling, and was often met in the rural roads and lanes mounted upon his wheel, and not infrequently accompanied by his wife. In these afternoon excursions his short, sturdy, broad shouldered figure was usually clad in a plain suit of gray; his round, swarthy face was shaded by a broad brimmed soft hat; his gray blue eyes always looked through glasses worn to correct astigmatism. He rode rapidly and well, and had a ready salutation for every passing acquaintance. Occasionally he found recreation in cultivating his garden or in winter shoveling aside the newly fallen snow, in going abroad upon snowshoes, or gleefully coasting over the glittering crust upon his own hill-

side. Some time—not too much—he gave to social functions, in which he showed himself to be an unassuming and courteous guest and the most devoted and hospitable of hosts. Among other visitors he entertained the gifted creator of 'Sherlock Holmes' and 'A Desert Drama,' Conan Doyle, who here had a most enjoyable experience of a New England Thanksgiving, although it was snowless and the anticipated sleigh ride had to be foregone.

"Kipling's affectionate regard for his home upon this sunny mountain side is expressed in the name he bestowed upon it, The Naulakha, meaning the very dear or precious—literally, 'costing nine lakhs.' It is the first and only habitation which he ever erected for himself. Here he dwelt for some years and wrought much of his marvelous work, here one of his children was born, and, whether he is to return to abide beneath this roof-tree, as has been hoped, or whether his presence here is to remain but a memory, the spot must ever be regarded with tender interest by reason of its association with a transcendent genius and a wondrous literary artist." —New York Tribune.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Judge Baldwin of Connecticut Thinks It Should Be Revived.

Connecticut has found an advocate of a return to the whipping post as a means of punishing criminals, especially the younger criminals, in Simeon E. Baldwin, judge of the Connecticut supreme court of errors and professor of constitutional law in Yale university. Judge Baldwin believes that modern methods of punishing crime are altogether too refined, that they are not severe enough to have any deterrent effect upon the criminals whom they are intended to reform. Judge Baldwin stated his case at a recent meeting of the Municipal Judges' association of Connecticut, which met in New Haven before which he read a paper on "Corporal Punishment."

"Society," said Judge Baldwin, "needs to be protected from the criminal, and the sending of young and old to a penal institution, where they are further schooled in crime, does not any longer have the sanction of the community. Whipping is a form of punishment which all men shrink from. The stigma of it is felt alike by hardened criminal and novice in crime. Moreover, the pain is sharp and comparatively of short duration. On the other hand, it is admitted that to the criminal it makes but little difference whether he is sent to prison for one year or half a score, for many of them find better homes and certainly better care there than anywhere else. To the industrious and self-respecting citizen imprisonment is a dreaded punishment, but not so to the old offender."

Judge Baldwin reviewed the effect which the whipping post had had in southern states, and said it could be revived in Connecticut with advantage to the community and to the criminal classes. He described wife beating as a crime that could be treated advantageously by the application of the lash, and he also thought that it would be far more beneficial to boys than a term in the reform school. He declared that many young men and boys would reform their ways if on their first appearance in court they received a sound drubbing instead of being sentenced to a short term in jail. It was only silly prejudice that could prevent the re-institution of this good old Connecticut blue law. It was natural to believe that the New Haven public might be shocked by the erection of a whipping post upon the old green, but he thought that any squeamishness on this score would be balanced by the great benefit that would accrue to the community. If this sentiment were too strong, the stripes might be administered in private, in the cell room of the local jail or workhouse. In any case the professor was persuaded that what the criminal classes of Connecticut and other states needed above all things was a good, old fashioned whipping post and a vigorous administrator of the same. He thought that the time had come to put an end to the attractiveness of modern jail life and to substitute something in its place that would really be distasteful to those who fell under the jurisdiction of the courts.

Up to Date Burglars.

The Oberlin (O.) Bank company's vault was entered by burglars a few mornings ago. No money was obtained as the robbers failed to get into the big safe, evidently for lack of time. The trolley wire of the electric road runs past the bank. The robbers tapped this wire and carried the current into the bank and to a dry battery in the basement, from which wires were run to an electric drill at the outside door of the vault. After forcing this door the thieves inserted a charge of powder in a hole made with their electric drill and blew the interior of the vault into a thousand pieces. The walls on all sides were badly shattered, plastering was torn off, and the vault doors were blown over 20 feet out of their place.

Pennsylvania Lumber Industry.

The number of logs rafted out of the Susquehanna boom at Williamsport in 1898 was 130,000,000 feet against 110,000,000 feet in 1897. It is estimated that 110,000,000 feet of logs will be brought down on the floods this spring.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Pittsburgh	10:45	11:30	12:40	1:10	4:30
Rochester	6:35	7:15	8:25	9:10	11:50
Beaver	6:40	7:20	8:30	9:15	11:55
Vanport	6:45	7:25	8:35	9:20	12:00
Industry	6:50	7:30	8:40	9:25	12:05
Books Ferry	6:55	7:35	8:45	9:30	12:10
Smiths Ferry	7:00	7:40	8:50	9:35	12:15
East Liverpool	7:05	7:45	8:55	9:40	12:20
Wellsville	7:10	7:50	9:00	9:45	12:25
Wellsville	7:15	7:55	9:05	9:50	12:30
Wellsville Shop	7:20	8:00	9:10	9:55	12:35
Yellow Creek	7:25	8:05	9:15	10:00	12:40
Hammondsville	7:30	8:10	9:20	10:05	12:45
Irondale	7:35	8:15	9:25	10:10	12:50
Salineville	7:40	8:20	9:30	10:15	12:55
Bayard	7:45	8:25	9:35	10:20	1:00
Alliance	7:50	8:30	9:40	10:25	1:05
Ravenna	7:55	8:35	9:45	10:30	1:10
Cleveland	8:00	8:40	9:50	10:35	1:15

Eastward	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Wellsville	10:45	11:30	12:40	1:10	4:30
Wellsville Shop	6:35	7:15	8:25	9:10	11:50
Yellow Creek	6:40	7:20	8:30	9:15	11:55
Hammondsville	6:45	7:25	8:35	9:20	12:00
Irondale	6:50	7:30	8:40	9:25	12:05
Salineville	6:55	7:35	8:45	9:30	12:10
Bayard	7:00	7:40	8:50	9:35	12:15
Alliance	7:05	7:45	8:55	9:40	12:20
Ravenna	7:10	7:50	9:00	9:45	12:25
Cleveland	7:15	7:55	9:05	9:50	12:30
Wellsville	7:20	8:00	9:10	9:55	12:35
Wellsville Shop	7:25	8:05	9:15	10:00	12:40
Yellow Creek	7:30	8:10	9:20	10:05	12:45
Hammondsville	7:35	8:15	9:25	10:10	12:50
Irondale	7:40	8:20	9:30	10:15	12:55
Salineville	7:45	8:25	9:35	10:20	1:00
Bayard	7:50	8:30	9:40	10:25	1:05
Alliance	7:55	8:35	9:45	10:30	1:10
Ravenna	8:00	8:40	9:50	10:35	1:15
Cleveland	8:05	8:45	9:55	10:40	1:20

Eastward	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Wellsville	10:45	11:30	12:40	1:10	4:30
Wellsville Shop	6:35	7:15	8:25	9:10	11:50
Yellow Creek	6:40	7:20	8:30	9:15	11:55
Hammondsville	6:45	7:25	8:35	9:20	12:00
Irondale	6:50	7:30	8:40	9:25	12:05
Salineville	6:55	7:35	8:45	9:30	12:10
Bayard	7:00	7:40	8:50	9:35	12:15
Alliance	7:05	7:45	8:55	9:40	12:20
Ravenna	7:10	7:50	9:00	9:45	12:25
Cleveland	7:15	7:55	9:05	9:50	12:30
Wellsville	7:20	8:00	9:10	9:55	12:35
Wellsville Shop	7:25	8:05	9:15	10:00	12:40
Yellow Creek	7:30	8:10	9:20	10:05	12:45
Hammondsville	7:35	8:15	9:25	10:10	12:50
Irondale	7:40	8:20	9:30	10:15	12:55
Salineville	7:45	8:25	9:35	10:20	1:00
Bayard	7:50	8:30	9:40	10:25	1:05
Alliance	7:55	8:35	9:45	10:30	1:10
Ravenna	8:00	8:40	9:50	10:35	1:15
Cleveland	8:05	8:45	9:55	10:40	1:20

Portman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913

STORIES ABOUT KIPLING

Some Biographical Odds and Ends of Interest.

HIS EDITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Amusing Reminiscences of the Famous Author. Written by His Colleague, Editor E. Kay Robinson. Kipling's Life at His Brattleboro Home.

The private life of Rudyard Kipling has always been screened from the public gaze, but a few biographical odds and ends have at one time or another seen the light. For example, we know something of what his duties were on 'The Civil and Military Gazette.' He had to prepare for the press all the telegrams of the day; he had to provide extracts and paragraphs; he made articles out of official reports; he wrote brief editorial notes; he kept an eye on sports and looked after local news generally; finally he read all proofs except those of editorials, and on top of all this work he composed innumerable verses and stories. In his remarkable story of 'The Man Who Would Be King' he has given us a sketch of himself sitting at his desk one Saturday night waiting to put the paper to press. "A king or courtier was dying at the other end of the world," he says, "and the paper was to be held until the last possible moment. It was a pitchy, black, hot night and raining—now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust. . . . The thing, whatever it was, was keeping us back. It would not come off. . . . I drowsed off and wondered whether this dying man was aware of the inconvenience and delay he was causing. . . . The clock hands crept up to 3 o'clock, and the machines spun their flywheels two or three times to see that all was in order before I said the word that would set them off. I could have shrieked aloud. Then the roar and rattle of the wheels shivered the quiet into little bits.

It was in this trying environment that Kipling nevertheless composed some of his best things. In a couple of pages on 'My First Book,' which he contributed to McClure's four or five years ago, he told something about the way in which his verses were written, saying:

"Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Moslem of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length today. You giving more soon. One-third column just proper. Always can take on third page.' Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as ek aur chiz—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic, because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his face cut away to make long s's. And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper."

Of course these verses immediately attracted the attention of the English exiles in India, and scores of people soon began to demand the publication of the rhymes in book form. This was a little more than Kipling had bargained for when he dashed off his lines as the exigencies of the paper or the inspiration of the moment suggested. Here again we may quote his own words:

"A real book was out of the question, but I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price if I did not use the office time; also I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of book, a lean, oblong docket, wire stitched, to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of 20 years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply post-cards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelve as thirteens, no commission and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees and was transferred from the publisher, the left hand pocket, direct to the author, the right hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements."

Kipling's old editor in India, E. Kay Robinson, has written some delightful reminiscences of the famous author. When they first became acquainted, the editor was disappointed in his assistant, but they soon became fast friends. Mr. Robinson gives some amusing notes on the personality of his colleague. He says:

"There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention—namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink pot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning, I had to shout to him to 'stand off,' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me would send the penful of ink—he always had a full pen in his hand—flying all over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire, plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint looking object. . . . When I knew Kipling in India, he was bubbling over with poetry, which his hard day's office work gave him no time to write. The efforts of the native police band in the public gardens at Lahore to disperse English music to a sparse gathering of native nurses and infants would awaken as we passed some rhythm with accompanying words in his mind, and he would be obviously ill at ease because he could not get within reach of pen and ink. Whether Kipling would ever have been much of a musician I cannot say, but I know that all the poems he wrote during the years we worked together—many of the 'Departmental Ditties,' for instance—were written not only to music, but as music. I have before me now one of Kipling's poems of the 'Departmental Ditty' order which was never published. One of India's 'little wars' was in progress, and our special correspondent had telegraphed that on account of our newspaper's comments on the composition of the general's staff he had been boycotted by the general's orders. 'Here,' said I, handing the telegram to Kipling, 'is a subject for a nice little set of verses.'"

"Kipling read the telegram, thought a moment, then said: 'I have it. How would this do—'Rum tiddy um ti tum ti tum; tra la la ti tum ti tum?' or words to that effect hummed in notes that suggested a solo on the bugle. I was quite accustomed to having verses in their inception stage submitted in this shape for editorial approval, so I said that the poem sounded excellent and returned to my work. In 20 minutes Kipling came to me with the verses, which began:

"General Sir Arthur Victorious Jones, Great is vermillion splashed with gold."

Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe, in his recent book called 'Literary Haunts and Homes,' describes Kipling's house at Brattleboro—the house known as Naulahka—and tells something of the author's daily life. He says:

"His study—whence some of his books have been removed to England—is a pleasant apartment at the south end of the mansion, with that animating landscape in view from its windows, and here denying himself to all comers, he worked carefully and methodically for some hours of each morning recording his inventions and fancies in a characteristically clear and diminutive chirography—revising extensively and destroying so much that a friend says 'his waste basket sometimes contains more manuscript than his desk after a morning's labor.' Here he produced much of the virile and impassioned master verse of 'The Seven Seas' that marked him as a major poet, many of the incomparable stories of the 'Jungle Books' and the whole of that delightfully vivid and vigorous tale of the Gloucester fisher folk, 'Captains Courageous.' Although he had not yet reached the 'dollar a word' period of his authorship, his neighbors considered that 'his was the most profitable industry in the town.'"

"The later hours of the day were devoted to exercise—including a daily excursion to the postoffice—and to recreations which show him to be thoroughly in love with life, notwithstanding the inexorable fatalism of some of his tales. His aversion to horses disinclined him for driving, he at first walked much over the surrounding hills and through all the near countryside. Later he preferred bicycling, and was often met in the rural roads and lanes mounted upon his wheel, and not infrequently accompanied by his wife. In these afternoon excursions his short, sturdy, broad shouldered figure was usually clad in a plain suit of gray; his round, swarthy face was shaded by a broad brimmed soft hat; his gray blue eyes always looked through glasses worn to correct astigmatism. He rode rapidly and well, and had a ready salutation for every passing acquaintance. Occasionally he found recreation in cultivating his garden or in winter shoveling aside the newly fallen snow, in going abroad upon snowshoes, or gleefully coasting over the glittering crust upon his own bill-

side. Some time—not too much—he gave to social functions, in which he showed himself to be an unassuming and courteous guest and the most devoted and hospitable of hosts. Among other visitors he entertained the gifted creator of 'Sherlock Holmes' and 'A Desert Drama,' Conan Doyle, who here had a most enjoyable experience of a New England Thanksgiving, although it was snowless and the anticipated sleigh ride had to be foregone.

"Kipling's affectionate regard for his home upon this sunny mountain side is expressed in the name he bestowed upon it. The Naulahka, meaning the very dear or precious—literally, 'costing nine lakhs.' It is the first and only habitation which he ever erected for himself. Here he dwelt for some years and wrought much of his marvelous work, here one of his children was born, and whether he is to return to abide beneath this roof-tree, as has been hoped, or whether his presence here is to remain but a memory, the spot must ever be regarded with tender interest by reason of its association with a transcendent genius and a wondrous literary artist." —New York Tribune.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Judge Baldwin of Connecticut Thinks It Should Be Revived.

Connecticut has found an advocate of a return to the whipping post as a means of punishing criminals, especially the younger criminals, in Simeon E. Baldwin, judge of the Connecticut supreme court of errors and professor of constitutional law in Yale university. Judge Baldwin believes that modern methods of punishing crime are altogether too refined, that they are not severe enough to have any deterrent effect upon the criminals whom they are intended to reform. Judge Baldwin stated his case at a recent meeting of the Municipal Judges' association of Connecticut, which met in New Haven before which he read a paper on 'Corporal Punishment.'"

"Society," said Judge Baldwin, "needs to be protected from the criminal, and the sending of young and old to a penal institution, where they are further schooled in crime, does not any longer have the sanction of the community. Whipping is a form of punishment which all men shrink from. The stigma of it is felt alike by hardened criminal and novice in crime. Moreover, the pain is sharp and comparatively of short duration. On the other hand, it is admitted that to the criminal it makes but little difference whether he is sent to prison for one year or half a score, for many of them find better homes and certainly better care there than anywhere else. To the industrious and self-respecting citizen imprisonment is a dreaded punishment, but not so to the old offender."

Judge Baldwin reviewed the effect which the whipping post had had in southern states, and said it could be revived in Connecticut with advantage to the community and to the criminal classes. He described wife beating as a crime that could be treated advantageously by the application of the lash, and he also thought that it would be far more beneficial to boys than a term in the reform school. He declared that many young men and boys would reform their ways if on their first appearance in court they received a sound drubbing instead of being sentenced to a short term in jail. It was only silly prejudice that could prevent the reinstitution of this good old Connecticut blue law. It was natural to believe that the New Haven public might be shocked by the erection of a whipping post upon the old green, but he thought that any squeamishness on this score would be balanced by the great benefit that would accrue to the community. If this sentiment were too strong the stripes might be administered in private, in the cell room of the local jail or workhouse. In any case the professor was persuaded that what the criminal classes of Connecticut and other states needed above all things was a good, old fashioned whipping post and a vigorous administrator of the same. He thought that the time had come to put an end to the attractiveness of modern jail life and to substitute something in its place that would really be distasteful to those who fell under the jurisdiction of the courts.

Up to Date Burglars.

The Oberlin (O.) Bank company's vault was entered by burglars a few mornings ago. No money was obtained as the robbers failed to get into the big safe, evidently for lack of time. The trolley wire of the electric road runs past the bank. The robbers tapped this wire and carried the current into the bank and to a dry battery in the basement, from which wires were run to an electric drill at the outside door of the vaults. After forcing this door the thieves inserted a charge of powder in a hole made with their electric drill and blew the interior of the vault into a thousand pieces. The walls on all sides were badly shattered plastering was torn off, and the vault doors were blown over 20 feet out of their place.

Pennsylvania Lumber Industry.

The number of logs rafted out of the Susquehanna boom at Williamsport in 1898 was 130,000,000 feet against 110,000,000 feet in 1897. It is estimated that 110,000,000 feet of logs will be brought down on the floods this spring.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Pittsburgh	lv	5:45	11:30	4:40	11:00
Rochester	ar	6:35	2:15	5:45	11:50
Beaver	ar	6:40	2:20	5:50	11:55
Vanport	ar	6:45	2:25	5:55	11:58
Industry	ar	6:55	2:35	6:05	12:08
Cooks Ferry	ar	6:58	2:38	6:08	12:11
Smiths Ferry	ar	7:07	2:40	6:14	12:20
East Liverpool	ar	7:17	2:49	6:24	12:30
Wellsville	ar	7:30	2:56	6:28	12:40
Wellsville	lv	7:38	3:05	6:35	12:45
Wellsville Shop	lv	7:43	3:10	6:40	12:50
Yellow Creek	lv	7:48	3:15	6:45	12:55
Hammondsville	lv	7:56	3:23	6:53	1:03
Irondale	lv	8:00	3:27	6:57	1:07
Salineville	lv	8:16	3:38	7:13	1:17
Bayard	lv	9:00	4:10	7:57	1:25
Alliance	lv	9:30	4:33	8:20	1:30
Ravenna	lv	10:10	4:58	8:55	1:35
Hudson	lv	11:02	5:25	9:30	1:40
Cleveland	ar	12:10	6:25	10:45	2:40

Eastward	3:40	3:36	3:38	3:40	3:42
Bellaire	lv	4:45	19:00	14:45	11:00
Beldersport	lv	4:53	9:09	14:53	11:10
Martins Ferry	lv	5:01	9:15	15:01	11:16
Yorkville	lv	5:09	9:23	15:09	11:24
Portland	lv	5:15	9:28	15:15	11:28
Rush Run	lv	5:20	9:33	15:20	11:33
Brilliant	lv	5:28	9:41	15:28	11:41
Mingo Je	lv	5:55	9:48	15:55	11:48
Stenbenville	lv	5:44	9:56	15:44	11:56
Costonia	lv	6:03	10:12	16:03	12:12
Portsmouth	lv	6:11	10:21	16:11	12:21
Empire	lv	6:13	10:21	16:13	12:21
Port Homer	lv	6:20	10:30	16:20	12:30
Yellow Creek	lv	6:26	10:35	16:26	12:35
Wellsville Shop	lv	6:31	10:40	16:31	12:40
Wellsville	lv	6:35	10:44	16:35	12:44
Wellsville	lv	7:38	11:04	17:38	1:04
Wellsville Shop	lv	7:43	11:09	17:43	1:09
Yellow Creek	lv	7:48	11:14	17:48	1:14
Hammondsville	lv	7:56	11:22	17:56	1:22
Irondale	lv	8:00	11:26	18:00	1:26
Salineville	lv	8:16	11:38	18:16	1:38
Bayard	lv	9:00	12:10	19:00	1:46
Alliance	lv	9:30	12:33	19:30	1:51
Ravenna	lv	10:10	13:08	20:10	1:56
Hudson	lv	11:02	13:35	21:02	2:01
Cleveland	ar	12:10	14:25	22:10	2:41

Fullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 335 and 337 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 3-27-98, H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Time table effective January 16, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon	Ar. N. Gallie
No. 6	2 20 p.m.
No. 34	6 50 a.m.
No. 36	11 45 a.m.

Lv. N. Gallie	Ar. Lisbon
No. 9	8 30 a.m.
No. 33	5 15 p.m.
No. 35	6 45 a.m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIE. Connections at New Gallie with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points. K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE. Vice President—J. M. KELLY. Cashier—N. G. MACRUM. Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, J. M. KELLY, B. C. SIMMS, W. L. THOMPSON, O. C. VODREY, JNO. C. THOMPSON, JAS. N. VODREY.

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ALL the News in the News Review.

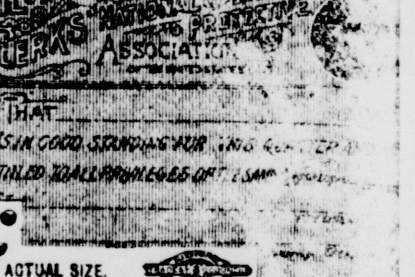
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

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CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the produce of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



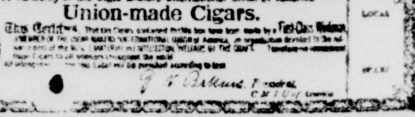
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions.

and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



STORIES ABOUT KIPLING

Some Biographical Odds and Ends of Interest.

HIS EDITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Amusing Reminiscences of the Famous Author. Written by His Colleague, Editor E. Kay Robinson. Kipling's Life at His Brattleboro Home.

The private life of Rudyard Kipling has always been screened from the public gaze, but a few biographical odds and ends have at one time or another seen the light. For example, we know something of what his duties were on The Civil and Military Gazette. He had to prepare for the press all the telegrams of the day; he had to provide extracts and paragraphs; he made articles out of official reports; he wrote brief editorial notes; he kept an eye on sports and looked after local news generally; finally he read all proofs except those of editorials, and on top of all this work he composed innumerable verses and stories. In his remarkable story of "The Man Who Would Be King" he has given us a sketch of himself sitting at his desk one Saturday night waiting to put the paper to press. "A king or courtier was dying at the other end of the world," he says, "and the paper was to be held until the last possible moment. It was a pitchy, black, hot night and raining—now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust. . . . The thing, whatever it was, was keeping us back. It would not come off. . . . I drowsed off and wondered whether the telegram was a blessing and whether this dying man was aware of the inconvenience and delay he was causing. . . . The clock hands crept up to 3 o'clock, and the machines spun their flywheels two or three times to see that all was in order before I said the word that would set them off. I could have shrieked aloud. Then the roar and rattle of the wheels shivered the quiet into little bits.

It was in this trying environment that Kipling nevertheless composed some of his best things. In a couple of pages on "My First Book," which he contributed to McClure's four or five years ago, he told something about the way in which his verses were written, saying:

"Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Moslem of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length today. You giving more soon. One-third column just proper. Always can take on third page.' Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as *ek aur chiz*—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic, because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serif of his f's cut away to make long s's. And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper."

Of course these verses immediately attracted the attention of the English exiles in India, and scores of people soon began to demand the publication of the rhymes in book form. This was a little more than Kipling had bargained for when he dashed off his lines as the exigencies of the paper or the inspiration of the moment suggested. Here again we may quote his own words:

"A real book was out of the question. But I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price if I did not use the office time; also I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of book, a lean, oblong docket, wire stitched, to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of 20 years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply post cards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelve as thirteen, no commission and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees and was transferred from the publisher, the left hand pocket, direct to the author, the right hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements."

Kipling's old editor in India, E. Kay Robinson, has written some delightful reminiscences of the famous author. When they first became acquainted, the editor was disappointed in his assistant, but they soon became fast friends. Mr. Robinson gives some amusing notes on the personality of his colleague. He says:

"There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention—namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink pot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning, I had to shout to him to 'stand off,' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me would send the penful of ink—he always had a full pen in his hand—flying all over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire, plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint looking object. . . . When I knew Kipling in India, he was bubbling over with poetry, which his hard day's office work gave him no time to write. The efforts of the native police band in the public gardens at Lahore to discourse English music to a sparse gathering of native nurses and infants would awaken as we passed some rhythm with accompanying words in his mind, and he would be obviously ill at ease because he could not get within reach of pen and ink. Whether Kipling would ever have been much of a musician I cannot say, but I know that all the poems he wrote during the years we worked together—many of the 'Departmental Ditties,' for instance—were written not only to music, but as music. I have before me now one of Kipling's poems of the 'Departmental Ditty' order which was never published. One of India's 'little wars' was in progress, and our special correspondent had telegraphed that on account of our newspaper's comments on the composition of the general's staff he had been boycotted by the general's orders. 'Here,' said I, handing the telegram to Kipling, 'is a subject for a nice little set of verses.'"

"Kipling read the telegram, thought a moment, then said: 'I have it. How would this do—'Rum tiddy um ti tum ti tum; tra la la ti tum ti tum?' or words to that effect hummed in notes that suggested a solo on the bugle. I was quite accustomed to having verses in their inception stage submitted in this shape for editorial approval, so I said that the poem sounded excellent and returned to my work. In 20 minutes Kipling came to me with the verses, which began:

"General Sir Arthur Victorious Jones,
Great is vermillion splashed with gold."
Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe, in his recent book called "Literary Haunts and Homes," describes Kipling's house at Brattleboro—the house known as Naulahka—and tells something of the author's daily life. He says:

"His study—whence some of his books have been removed to England—is a pleasant apartment at the south end of the mansion, with that animating landscape in view from its windows, and here, denying himself to all comers, he worked carefully and methodically for some hours of each morning recording his inventions and fancies in a characteristically clear and diminutive chirography—revising extensively and destroying so much that a friend says his waste basket sometimes contains more manuscript than his desk after a morning's labor." Here he produced much of the virile and impassioned master verse of "The Seven Seas" that marked him as a major poet, many of the incomparable stories of the "Jungle Books" and the whole of that delightfully vivid and vigorous tale of the Gloucester fisher folk, "Captains Courageous." Although he had not yet reached the 'dollar a word' period of his authorship, his neighbors considered that this was the most profitable industry in the town."

"The later hours of the day were devoted to exercise—including a daily excursion to the postoffice—and to recreations which show him to be thoroughly in love with life, notwithstanding the inexorable fatalism of some of his tales. His aversion to horses disinclined him for driving, he at first walked much over the surrounding hills and through all the near countryside. Later he preferred bicycling, and was often met in the rural roads and lanes mounted upon his wheel, and not infrequently accompanied by his wife. In these afternoon excursions his short, sturdy, broad shouldered figure was usually clad in a plain suit of gray; his round, swarthy face was shaded by a broad brimmed soft hat; his gray blue eyes always looked through glasses worn to correct astigmatism. He rode rapidly and well, and had a ready salutation for every passing acquaintance. Occasionally he found recreation in cultivating his garden or in winter shoveling aside the newly fallen snow, in going abroad upon snowshoes, or gleefully coasting over the glittering crust upon his own hill-

side. Some time—not too much—he gave to social functions, in which he showed himself to be an unassuming and courteous guest and the most devoted and hospitable of hosts. Among other visitors he entertained the gifted creator of "Sherlock Holmes" and "A Desert Drama," Conan Doyle, who here had a most enjoyable experience of a New England Thanksgiving, although it was snowless and the anticipated sleigh ride had to be foregone.

"Kipling's affectionate regard for his home upon this sunny mountain side is expressed in the name he bestowed upon it, The Naulahka, meaning the very dear or precious—literally, 'costing nine lakhs.' It is the first and only habitation which he ever erected for himself. Here he dwelt for some years and wrought much of his marvelous work, here one of his children was born, and, whether he is to return to abide beneath this roof-tree, as has been hoped, or whether his presence here is to remain but a memory, the spot must ever be regarded with tender interest by reason of its association with a transcendent genius and a wondrous literary artist." —New York Tribune.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Judge Baldwin of Connecticut Thinks It Should Be Revived.

Connecticut has found an advocate of a return to the whipping post as a means of punishing criminals, especially the younger criminals, in Simeon E. Baldwin, judge of the Connecticut supreme court of errors and professor of constitutional law in Yale university. Judge Baldwin believes that modern methods of punishing crime are altogether too refined, that they are not severe enough to have any deterrent effect upon the criminals whom they are intended to reform. Judge Baldwin stated his case at a recent meeting of the Municipal Judges' association of Connecticut, which met in New Haven before which he read a paper on "Corporal Punishment."

"Society," said Judge Baldwin, "needs to be protected from the criminal, and the sending of young and old to a penal institution, where they are further schooled in crime, does not any longer have the sanction of the community. Whipping is a form of punishment which all men shrink from. The stigma of it is felt alike by hardened criminal and novice in crime. Moreover, the pain is sharp and comparatively of short duration. On the other hand, it is admitted that to the criminal it makes but little difference whether he is sent to prison for one year or half a score, for many of them find better homes and certainly better care there than anywhere else. To the industrious and self-respecting citizen imprisonment is a dreaded punishment, but not so to the old offender."

Judge Baldwin reviewed the effect which the whipping post had had in southern states, and said it could be revived in Connecticut with advantage to the community and to the criminal classes. He described wife beating as a crime that could be treated advantageously by the application of the lash, and he also thought that it would be far more beneficial to boys than a term in the reform school. He declared that many young men and boys would reform their ways if on their first appearance in court they received a sound drubbing instead of being sentenced to a short term in jail. It was only silly prejudice that could prevent the re-institution of this good old Connecticut bluelaw. It was natural to believe that the New Haven public might be shocked by the erection of a whipping post upon the old green, but he thought that any squeamishness on this score would be balanced by the great benefit that would accrue to the community. If this sentiment were too strong the stripes might be administered in private, in the cell room of the local jail or workhouse. In any case the professor was persuaded that what the criminal classes of Connecticut and other states needed above all things was a good, old fashioned whipping post and a vigorous administrator of the same. He thought that the time had come to put an end to the attractiveness of modern jail life and to substitute something in its place that would really be distasteful to those who fell under the jurisdiction of the courts.

Up to Date Burglars.

The Oberlin (O.) Bank company's vault was entered by burglars a few mornings ago. No money was obtained as the robbers failed to get into the big safe, evidently for lack of time. The trolley wire of the electric road runs past the bank. The robbers tapped this wire and carried the current into the bank and to a dry battery in the basement, from which wires were run to an electric drill at the outside door of the vault. After forcing this door the thieves inserted a charge of powder in a hole made with their electric drill and blew the interior of the vault into a thousand pieces. The walls on all sides were badly shattered plastering was torn off, and the vault doors were blown over 20 feet out of their place.

Pennsylvania Lumber Industry.

The number of logs rafted out of the Susquehanna boom at Williamsport in 1898 was 130,000,000 feet against 110,000,000 feet in 1897. It is estimated that 110,000,000 feet of logs will be brought down on the floods this spring.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward		3:35	3:47	3:59	4:11	4:30	Through Coaches (Cleveland and Baltimore.)
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM	
Pittsburgh	lv	6:45	11:30	4:40	11:00	8:30	
Rochester		6:35	2:15	5:45	11:50	8:25	
Denver		6:40	2:20	5:53	11:55	8:30	
Vaughan		6:45	2:25	6:01	11:59	8:34	
Industry		6:55	2:35	6:10	12:10	8:44	
Cooks Ferry		6:58	2:38	6:13	12:11	8:48	
Smiths Ferry		7:07	2:40	6:14	12:20	8:55	
East Liverpool		7:13	2:49	6:14	12:20	8:55	
Wellsville	ar	7:30	5:28	6:22	12:42	9:15	
Wellsville	lv	7:38	3:05		12:45		
Wellsville Shop		7:43			12:50		
Yellow Creek		7:56			12:53		
Hammondsville		7:58			12:56		
Irondale		8:00			1:06		
Sandaleville		8:16	3:32		1:27		
Bayard		9:00	4:40		2:05		
Alliance	ar	9:30	4:33		2:30		
Ravenna	lv	10:13	5:08	7:46	2:36	1:18	
Hudson		11:02	5:58	8:30	3:30	1:45	
Cleveland	ar	12:10	6:45	9:30	4:30		
Wellsville	lv	7:45	3:10	6:55	11:07		
Wellsville Shop		7:50	3:10	6:58	11:10		
Yellow Creek		7:57	3:18	7:05	11:15		
Port Homer		8:03	3:25	7:10	11:20		
Empire		8:10	3:28	7:14	11:23		
Elliottsville		8:17	3:35	7:18	11:27		
Toronto		8:25	3:43	7:26	11:33		
Cosiota		8:34	4:00	7:35	11:40		
Stenbenville	ar	8:44	4:00	7:45	11:50		
Mingo Je	lv	8:44	4:00	7:45	11:50		
Brilliant		8:51	4:07	7:53	12:01		
Rush Run		8:58	4:14	8:00	12:06		
Portland		9:07	4:23	8:09	12:12		
Portland		9:14	4:30	8:16	12:17		
Port Jefferson		9:19	4:35	8:21	12:22		
Martins Ferry		9:32	4:48	8:35	12:33		
Bridgeport		9:40	4:56	8:43	12:40		
Bellaire	ar	9:50	5:05	8:45	1:10	12:52	
		AM	PM	AM	PM		
Eastward.		3:40	3:46	3:58	4:00	4:14	Daily Meals
		AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	
Bellaire	lv	14:45	1:30	4:45	1:00	2:58	
Bridgeport		14:53	1:39	4:54	1:10	2:45	
Martins Ferry		5:01	1:45	5:02	1:16	2:55	
Yorkville		5:10	1:54	5:12	1:22	3:07	
Portland		5:15	6:28	5:19	1:28	3:02	
Rush Run		5:20	9:33	5:24	1:34	3:07	
Brilliant		5:29	9:41	5:34	1:40	3:12	
Mingo Je		5:35	9:48	5:41	1:50	3:17	
Stenbenville	ar	5:45	9:56	5:50	1:58	3:20	
Cosiota	lv	6:05	10:12	5:55	2:08	3:27	
Toronto		6:07	10:19	6:01	2:19	3:40	
Elliottsville		6:11	10:21	6:05	2:24	3:42	
Empire		6:13	10:31	6:07	2:27	3:47	
Port Homer		6:16	10:36	6:10	2:32	3:52	
Yellow Creek		6:23	10:43	6:17	2:39	3:57	
Wellsville Shop		6:35	10:54	6:33	2:45	4:05	
Wellsville	ar	6:35	10:54	6:33	2:45	4:05	
Wellsville	lv	7:38		6:39	3:05		
Wellsville Shop		7:43					
Yellow Creek		7:48					
Hammondsville		7:56					
Irondale		8:00					
Sandaleville		8:16					
Bayard		9:00					
Alliance	ar	9:30					
Ravenna	lv	10:13					
Hudson		11:02					
Cleveland	ar	12:10					
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Smiths Ferry		7:07	11:26	7:08	3:18	4:12	
Cooks Ferry		7:20	11:32	7:22	3:26	4:25	
Industry		7:25	11:40	7:27	3:30	4:25	
Yellow Creek		7:34	11:52	7:36	3:40	4:34	
Port Homer		7:40	12:00	7:42	3:40	4:34	
Beaver		7:50	12:02	7:42	3:40	4:45	
Pittsburgh	ar	8:50	12:55	8:30	4:55	5:44	
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM	

MISSION OF BERESFORD

A Commercial Understanding,
Not a Political Alliance.

THE OPEN DOOR IN FAR CATHAY.

Thinks United States and Great Britain should stand together in maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire—Trade in the Orient.

Lord Charles Beresford, who arrived in New York a few days ago, was entertained by the American Asiatic association at a dinner at Delmonico's, and in the course of an address said:

"I have been treated with the most extraordinary good fellowship and kindness all through America. In coming to your country I found myself in a difficult position. I thought if I were to speak here there might be several thoughts flash through the minds of your people. One was that I might be a sort of pilot, finding out what the state of American opinion was with the idea of an alliance with England and hoping perhaps that your alliance might help us in difficulties that we might meet with in the east in the future. I assure you nothing of that sort has been in my mission."

"Another idea prevalent is that I am a government emissary."

"I have nothing whatever to do with the government of any sort, kind or description. I imagine really that I should be the last person the government would pick for such a mission. I am generally employed in finding out the faults of the government. You will agree with me that my previous career does not quite entitle me to be a commercial or financial agent to the east. Therefore I believe I was only asked to go because the chambers of commerce said, 'We will send out that man because he does not care for anything or anybody, and he will tell the truth.'"

"There is no politics in the development of trade and commerce for any country. All politics, no matter how strongly they may feel in opposite directions, are united in that one point—that trade and commerce are good for the world, are good for their country. The development is necessary, and it is not a party question."

"Now there has been a general consensus of opinion, so far as I can see, among those nations that trade in China with the open door is the best policy. But in my humble opinion—and I am rather a practical man—I do not see that it is any use for us to holler for the open door unless we put forward some way in which we are to keep it open, and that way should be a clear, strong and definite proposition, which should be courteous to all nations."

"Let us do something. If we are to have the open door, let us put down a clear and understandable line in which we can keep that door open."

"With regard to that word 'alliance' I do not think it is a good word. I never either in the house of commons or in the few remarks I have made about China and Japan in other places, used the word 'alliance' alone. I have said 'commercial alliance.' An alliance in the ordinary sense of terms means a defensive and offensive treaty, which, I believe, is committed to parchment, in which two countries agree to defend each other under all sorts and kinds of conditions."

"I can imagine nothing more foreign to American sentiment or more foreign to the sentiment of the country which I have the honor to represent. As you know, for many years we have been able to fight our own battles and look after our own business without any alliance with anybody. We are very well able to take care of ourselves."

"You are in exactly the same position. You can very well take care of yourselves and of your own business without anything whatever in the shape of such a matter or such an agreement as an alliance is generally understood to be. Therefore I disclaim at once against anything suggesting that I mean by the word 'alliance' offensive and defensive alliance between this country and Great Britain or between Great Britain, this country, Germany and Japan."

"But there is another point—the idea of a commercial alliance. There may be co-operation and there may be concurrence in question of trading interests upon which we are absolutely united and intermingled, and it is that concurrence and that co-operation that I endeavor to describe in this word 'alliance.'"

"It is a commercial alliance, or if you like, scratch out 'alliance' altogether and use the word 'understanding.' For what? To keep the door open in China, not for our selfish selves—Great Britain, America, Japan or Germany—but to keep the door open with equal opportunities for all nations, with a fair field and with no favor to any one."

"From what I have seen in China I am absolutely certain that unless we do something to help her—and it is but a little help that we need give her—she will collapse. When she collapses, there is nothing left at all for us for our trade and commerce except to declare 'a sphere of influence over some portion of China.' That makes China a European province, the very thing we do not

want

Lord Beresford went on to explain that he left France and Russia out of his proposal because neither of them has any import trade to speak of in China. All their export trade is carried in British bottoms.

China, he explained, has no army or navy worthy the name. She is absolutely unprepared to give any security whatever either for present foreign trade or for the future.

"Unless China develops a new resource," he continued, "or some new method of getting revenue, she must go to smash. The whole of her available assets—the only available assets she has got—have been allotted to pay foreign loans. Not only is that the case, but they have also paid provincial moneys—that is, moneys that have been raised heretofore for carrying on the provincial governments. They have also put these to the service of these loans. The consequence is that the viceroys have not the money to go on keeping up their trade, and the viceroys told me themselves that they are very much afraid of disturbances because of this. If they put on any more taxation the whole country would rise."

"I very much doubt if America wants more property. What you want is more development and more trade. It is imperative that China must give us the right of residence in other than treaty ports. We can do nothing without that. Open waterways are no use unless steamers are allowed to go farther than the port where they register."

COLONEL DENBY'S HAT.

Leaves His Own in His Room and Takes the First One in Sight.

Colonel Charles Denby, the former minister to China and member of the war commission, sat chatting with a group of gentlemen in the lobby of the Arlington hotel the other night, when one of the waiters approached with the question, "Colonel, did you get the wrong hat when you left the dining room?"

"Certainly," said Colonel Denby. "I have had the wrong hat for a week. Some fellow carried off my old hat last week and left a new one in its place. It provoked me, for that old hat had a hole in the top burned by a cigar. I could always identify my hat by the hole, and then it looked as though it might be a bullet hole, the result of the war. But that hat is gone, and I have had the wrong hat ever since."

"But, colonel, have you the same wrong hat?" persisted the waiter. "There's a man over at the desk who thinks you have his hat."

The ex-minister took off his hat, as the Chicago Inter Ocean tells the story, looked it over critically and then handed it to the waiter with the comment, "It is another wrong hat, an old hat like the first, but it has no hole in it. But where is my hat? Has the other fellow got it?"

"I think, colonel," said the waiter with diffidence, "your hat is in your room. You didn't wear a hat when you came down to dinner."

And so he hadn't. He left his hat in his room to guard against further exchange and then took the first hat on the rack when he came out of the dining room.

WOMAN'S BRAVE DEED.

Carries Food Through Drifts to Crew of Snowbound Train.

Mrs. G. Mason Janney, one of the best known of young society women in Baltimore, performed an act of heroism recently that is now the talk of the elite of that city.

Her residence is in Green Spring valley. She learned that an incoming train was snow bound about a mile above the station and that the crew was compelled to remain with the train without food. Not knowing how long they would be forced to remain there before assistance came, Mrs. Janney prepared a large number of sandwiches and a bucket of coffee and started for the train to feed the hungry men.

To reach the train it was necessary for her to plow through snow waist deep and in some places even deeper. It was the work of over an hour before she reached the spot, where the men were already showing signs of hunger. When she arrived with the food, the men expressed their gratitude with cheers. Mrs. Janney, who was very cold and wet from her long and tiresome journey, was given the entire use of the engineer's cab in order that she might both warm herself and dry her clothes.

Mrs. Janney rode back on the engine when the attempt was made to push through the snow bank and stood her ground, although there was on each side of the track a ravine 15 feet deep. After two or three attempts the train was forced through.

Providence Spring Still Flows.

A recent visitor to Andersonville, where the Union soldiers were imprisoned 35 years ago, says that the earthworks and stockade are still preserved, and that the wells dug by the prisoners are in as good condition as if they had just been completed. Providence Spring, so named because it seemed to have suddenly burst from the ground just at a time when the soldiers were suffering for water, is still the same, having kept up a constant flow of pure, clear water ever since.

LIQUID FUEL ABOARD SHIP.

Commodore Melville Compares the Advantages of Petroleum and Coal.

Ever since the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania in 1859, writes Commodore Melville in Cassier's Magazine, experiments have been made for utilizing some of its products as fuel, and these have been so far successful that there are now numerous forms of burners which are efficient and reliable, both for crude petroleum and for the reduced oil. The conditions on board ship require that the oil shall have a high flash point, so that there shall be no danger from volatile gases, and this restricts the possible fuel to petroleum refuse, called astatti in Russia, and to "reduced oil" or fuel oil, in the United States, which is practically the same thing.

The advantages of liquid fuel are well known and have been repeatedly stated, the best presentation of the subject being Colonel Soliani's article before the engineering congress at Chicago in 1893. From the Italian experiments there described one very important fact is deducible which is worth noting, as it corrects a very common but mistaken notion—namely, that the use of steam for atomizing the oil is inadmissible on account of the large amount that would be required. In these experiments it was found repeatedly that the steam used for atomizing was less than 2 per cent of the amount vaporized.

Inasmuch as the evaporative power of fuel oil is from 1.5 to 1.7 times that of coal, a simple calculation will show that in one of our first class torpedo boats, if enough space be reserved for fresh water to make up for the steam used in atomizing, the amount of fuel oil that can be carried in the present bunker capacity will more than equal the evaporative effect of the total amount of coal now carried. This is important because the steam atomizers involve very little complication, while the use of compressed air involves a good deal.

Another point in connection with the use of fuel oil which should be carefully noticed is that many people conclude because the fuel oil has a greater calorific value than coal, that a boiler worked with liquid fuel will necessarily have a greater power than one worked with coal. This inference is not only not justifiable, but is probably erroneous. The experiments thus far made with liquid fuel under high forcing have shown a rate of combustion equivalent to only about 55 pounds of coal per square foot of grate, while there are reliable data of coal having been burned at the rate of more than 80 pounds per square foot of grate. There are practical difficulties in the way of providing an adequate supply of air for burning the fuel oil in large quantities under a given boiler that make it seem probable that, where the very highest results must be obtained, coal will be used.

The cost and difficulty of obtaining fuel oil in all parts of the world have thus far prevented its general use, and as far as can be seen now, seem likely to continue to have that effect.

AUTONOMY IS NEEDED.

Dr. Carroll Describes the Conditions on the Island of Porto Rico.

Dr. Carroll, the commissioner recently appointed by the president to make a report of the conditions in Porto Rico has just completed a tour of the island. He has visited all the municipalities of any size and has held conferences with the leading citizens wherever he has gone. After his return to San Juan he said:

"I have found but little manufacturing industry. Agriculture is not prosperous, owing to the results of the late war and the low prices now paid for coffee and sugar, the chief products of the island. Spanish merchants who heretofore controlled the trade in Porto Rico have drained the agricultural classes by their usurious loans and exactions. I found one Spanish merchant, who was winding up his affairs previous to departing for Spain, who had 60 executions out against the properties of planters. Under the law in force here these properties may be sold out by summary proceedings within 60 days. As the owners of the lands are all in straitened circumstances these splendid haciendas will go to the creditors for a small proportion of their real value."

"Bad roads also reduce the profits to planters and raise the prices of necessities of life in the interior. It is idle to talk of prosperity, good schools and good government until the means of transportation are provided. With this advantage Porto Rico has a brilliant prospect."

"At the present time the municipal governments are hampered by the old Spanish system. Autonomy such as Governor Henry is contemplating is greatly needed and when secured will give an incentive to development. I have found the jails crowded and fearfully unfit for their purpose. There are many prisoners who have been languishing in these pest holes for months on forgotten charges and for political offenses. Some of the civil hospitals are in a shocking condition. The administration of justice is difficult, owing to favoritism and politics. The difficulties in the way of marriage are so great that many if not the majority of the people live in concubinage. The planters have no associations for improve-



A Tandem.
What woman in all the wide world would not be glad to be a tandem for two happy, healthy, prattling babies?
When Nature whispers the sweet assurance in a woman's ear that soon a little stranger will come to caress with baby fingers her cheek and neck, she makes the fondest preparations for its arrival. Everything that a woman's dainty taste can imagine is provided for the new-comer's wardrobe. Nothing is overlooked save one thing, and that one thing is the most important. Too many mothers forget that baby's strength and health, its ability to withstand the usual ailments of childhood, and its vigor and welfare, as a man or woman, are dependent upon her own health and physical condition during the period of prospective maternity. If, during that critical time, she is weak, sickly, nervous and despondent, because of troubles peculiar to her sex, these conditions are bound to have their influence upon her baby's health. Neglect of these conditions invariably means that baby will be weak, puny and peevish. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all troubles of this nature, and it will reinforce a woman's bodily and nerve strength so that she can safely undergo the trials of maternity. It gives health, strength, vigor, elasticity and endurance to the organs specially concerned in motherhood. It gives bodily and nervous hardihood to the child.

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TO BE DEPENDENT ON.

Because It Is the Experience of an East Liverpool Citizen and Can Readily Be Investigated.

Suppose you were an utter stranger in a large city and had completely lost your way, whose guidance could you place the most confidence in, a stranger's, lost like yourself, or a resident's born and bred in the city? When a ship reaches the office of a strange port, whose hand directs the tiller and brings her safe to her moorings? A trusty pilot's or a greenhorn's? Whose opinion, experience and statements can the reader depend upon the more, those published from bona fide citizens of East Liverpool or those originally drafted in every hole and corner of the Union, except our own East Liverpool and its suburbs? Read this East Liverpool case:

Mr. C. McLean, of 187 Church Alley, who is employed in the East Liverpool Pottery Co., says:

"I was troubled a great deal with muscular rheumatism, but for three years it settled in my back and kidneys, and caused much pain and suffering, the last year being the worst. I had a steady aching pain in my kidneys; extreme weakness in the muscles of the back; could not rest at night except lying flat on my back, and there was a urinary weakness accompanying it. Although I had many bad attacks and used many different medicines, I never obtained any relief. The worst attack I ever had, and which completely used me up, occurred just before I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Not having much faith left in medicine, I was rather skeptical when I was recommended to try them, but I got so bad that I had to get something, so I went for a box to the W. & W. Pharmacy. They went direct to the kidneys and acted on the very fountain head of all the trouble, relieving me in a very short time. I highly recommend them."

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MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Falling Men, or Impotency, Stomach Issues, etc., caused by Abuse or Other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption. Taken in time, their use shows immediate improvement and effects a cure where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CTS. per box, or refund the money. 2 boxes or 100 tablets, per six boxes (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (free of charge). **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by J. L. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S

PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

Dewey Decorations.

An enterprising American firm in Manila has struck off a number of badges commemorative of Dewey's victory on May 1, 1898, and thousands of them have been sold to the soldiers. The ribbon of the badge is a piece of red, white and blue silk. The pendant is a bronze medal on one side of which is stamped the inscription "Dewey's Victory, Manila Bay" and on the other side is picture of the Olympia.

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In a Nut Shell
High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

MISSION OF BERESFORD

A Commercial Understanding,
Not a Political Alliance.

THE OPEN DOOR IN FAR CATHAY.

Thinks United States and Great Britain
Should Stand Together in Main-
taining the Integrity of the Chi-
nese Empire—Trade in the Orient.

Lord Charles Beresford, who arrived in New York a few days ago, was entertained by the American Asiatic association at a dinner at Delmonico's, and in the course of an address said:

"I have been treated with the most extraordinary good fellowship and kindness all through America. In coming to your country I found myself in a difficult position. I thought if I were to speak here there might be several thoughts flash through the minds of your people. One was that I might be a sort of pilot, finding out what the state of American opinion was with the idea of an alliance with England and hoping perhaps that your alliance might help us in difficulties that we might meet with in the east in the future. I assure you nothing of that sort has been in my mission."

"Another idea prevalent is that I am a government emissary."

"I have nothing whatever to do with the government of any sort, kind or description. I imagine really that I should be the last person the government would pick for such a mission. I am generally employed in finding out the faults of the government. You will agree with me that my previous career does not quite entitle me to be a commercial or financial agent to the east. Therefore I believe I was only asked to go because the chambers of commerce said, 'We will send out that man because he does not care for anything or anybody, and he will tell the truth.'"

"There is no politics in the development of trade and commerce for any country. All politics, no matter how strongly they may feel in opposite directions, are united in that one point—that trade and commerce are good for the world, are good for their country. The development is necessary, and it is not a party question."

"Now there has been a general consensus of opinion, so far as I can see, among those nations that trade in China with the open door is the best policy. But in my humble opinion—and I am rather a practical man—I do not see that it is any use for us to hallow for the open door unless we put forward some way in which we are to keep it open, and that way should be a clear, strong and definite proposition, which should be courteous to all nations."

"Let us do something. If we are to have the open door, let us put down a clear and understandable line in which we can keep that door open."

"With regard to that word 'alliance' I do not think it is a good word. I never either in the house of commons or in the few remarks I have made about China and Japan in other places, used the word 'alliance' alone. I have said 'commercial alliance.' An alliance in the ordinary sense of terms means a defensive and offensive treaty, which, I believe, is committed to parchment, in which two countries agree to defend each other under all sorts and kinds of conditions."

"I can imagine nothing more foreign to American sentiment or more foreign to the sentiment of the country which I have the honor to represent. As you know, for many years we have been able to fight our own battles and look after our own business without any alliance with anybody. We are very well able to take care of ourselves."

"You are in exactly the same position. You can very well take care of yourselves and of your own business without anything whatever in the shape of such a matter or such an agreement as an alliance is generally understood to be. Therefore I disclaim at once against anything suggesting that I mean by the word 'alliance' offensive and defensive alliance between this country and Great Britain or between Great Britain, this country, Germany and Japan."

"But there is another point—the idea of a commercial alliance. There may be co-operation and there may be concurrence in question of trading interests upon which we are absolutely united and intermingled, and it is that concurrence and that co-operation that I endeavor to describe in this word 'alliance.'"

"It is a commercial alliance, or if you like, scratch out 'alliance' altogether and use the word 'understanding.' For what? To keep the door open in China, not for our selfish selves—Great Britain, America, Japan or Germany—but to keep the door open with equal opportunities for all nations, with a fair field and with no favor to any one."

"From what I have seen in China I am absolutely certain that unless we do something to help her—and it is but a little help that we need give her—she will collapse. When she collapses, there is nothing left at all for us for our trade and commerce except to declare 'a sphere of influence' over some portion of China. That makes China a European province, the very thing we do not

want

Lord Beresford went on to explain that he left France and Russia out of his proposal because neither of them has any import trade to speak of in China. All their export trade is carried in British bottoms.

China, he explained, has no army or navy worthy the name. She is absolutely unprepared to give any security whatever either for present foreign trade or for the future.

"Unless China develops a new resource," he continued, "for some new method of getting revenue, she must go to smash. The whole of her available assets—the only available assets she has got—have been allotted to pay foreign loans. Not only is that the case, but they have also paid provincial moneys—that is, moneys that have been raised heretofore for carrying on the provincial governments. They have also put these to the service of these loans. The consequence is that the viceroys have not the money to go on keeping up their trade, and the viceroys told me themselves that they are very much afraid of disturbances because of this. If they put on any more taxation the whole country would rise."

"I very much doubt if America wants more property. What you want is more development and more trade. It is imperative that China must give as the right of residence in other than treaty ports. We can do nothing without that. Open waterways are no use unless steamers are allowed to go farther than the port where they register."

COLONEL DENBY'S HAT.

Leaves His Own In His Room and
Takes the First One in Sight.

Colonel Charles Denby, the former minister to China and member of the war commission, sat chatting with a group of gentlemen in the lobby of the Arlington hotel the other night, when one of the waiters approached with the question, "Colonel, did you get the wrong hat when you left the dining room?"

"Certainly," said Colonel Denby. "I have had the wrong hat for a week. Some fellow carried off my old hat last week and left a new one in its place. It provoked me, for that old hat had a hole in the top, burned by a cigar. I could always identify my hat by the hole, and then it looked as though it might be a bullet hole, the result of the war. But that hat is gone, and I have had the wrong hat ever since."

"But, colonel, have you the same wrong hat?" persisted the waiter. "There's a man over at the desk who thinks you have his hat."

The ex-minister took off his hat, as the Chicago Inter Ocean tells the story, looked it over critically and then handed it to the waiter with the comment, "It is another wrong hat, an old hat like the first, but it has no hole in it. But where is my hat? Has the other fellow got it?"

"I think, colonel," said the waiter with diffidence, "your hat is in your room. You didn't wear a hat when you came down to dinner."

And so he hadn't. He left his hat in his room to guard against further exchange and then took the first hat on the rack when he came out of the dining room.

WOMAN'S BRAVE DEED.

Carries Food Through Drifts to Crew
of Snowbound Train.

Mrs. G. Mason Janney, one of the best known of young society women in Baltimore, performed an act of heroism recently that is now the talk of the elite of that city.

Her residence is in Green Spring valley. She learned that an incoming train was snow bound about a mile above the station and that the crew was compelled to remain with the train without food. Not knowing how long they would be forced to remain there before assistance came, Mrs. Janney prepared a large number of sandwiches and a bucket of coffee and started for the train to feed the hungry men.

To reach the train it was necessary for her to plow through snow waist deep and in some places even deeper. It was the work of over an hour before she reached the spot, where the men were already showing signs of hunger. When she arrived with the food, the men expressed their gratitude with cheers. Mrs. Janney, who was very cold and wet from her long and tiresome journey, was given the entire use of the engineer's cab in order that she might both warm herself and dry her clothes.

Mrs. Janney rode back on the engine when the attempt was made to push through the snow bank and stood her ground, although there was on each side of the track a ravine 15 feet deep. After two or three attempts the train was forced through.

Providence Spring Still Flows.

A recent visitor to Andersonville, where the Union soldiers were imprisoned 35 years ago, says that the earthworks and stockade are still preserved, and that the wells dug by the prisoners are in as good condition as if they had just been completed. Providence Spring, so named because it seemed to have suddenly burst from the ground just at a time when the soldiers were suffering for water, is still the same, having kept up a constant flow of pure, clear water ever since.

LIQUID FUEL ABOARD SHIP.

Commodore Melville Compares the
Advantages of Petroleum and Coal.

Ever since the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania in 1859, writes Commodore Melville in Cassier's Magazine, experiments have been made for utilizing some of its products as fuel, and these have been so far successful that there are now numerous forms of burners which are efficient and reliable, both for crude petroleum and for the reduced oil. The conditions on board ship require that the oil shall have a high flash point, so that there shall be no danger from volatile gases, and this restricts the possible fuel to petroleum refuse, called astakti in Russia, and to "reduced oil" or fuel oil, in the United States, which is practically the same thing.

The advantages of liquid fuel are well known and have been repeatedly stated, the best presentation of the subject being Colonel Soliani's article before the engineering congress at Chicago in 1893. From the Italian experiments there described one very important fact is deducible which is worth noting, as it corrects a very common but mistaken notion—namely, that the use of steam for atomizing the oil is inadmissible on account of the large amount that would be required. In these experiments it was found repeatedly that the steam used for atomizing was less than 2 per cent of the amount vaporized.

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Lord Charles Beresford, who arrived in New York a few days ago, was entertained by the American Asiatic association at a dinner at Delmonico's, and in the course of an address said:

"I have been treated with the most extraordinary good fellowship and kindness all through America. In coming to your country I found myself in a difficult position. I thought if I were to speak here there might be several thoughts flash through the minds of your people. One was that I might be a sort of pilot, finding out what the state of American opinion was with the idea of an alliance with England and hoping perhaps that your alliance might help us in difficulties that we might meet with in the east in the future. I assure you nothing of that sort has been in my mission.

"Another idea prevalent is that I am a government emissary.

"I have nothing whatever to do with the government of any sort, kind or description. I imagine really that I should be the last person the government would pick for such a mission. I am generally employed in finding out the faults of the government. You will agree with me that my previous career does not quite entitle me to be a commercial or financial agent to the east. Therefore I believe I was only asked to go because the chambers of commerce said, 'We will send out that man because he does not care for anything or anybody, and he will tell the truth.'

"There is no politics in the development of trade and commerce for any country. All politics, no matter how strongly they may feel in opposite directions, are united in that one point—that trade and commerce are good for the world, are good for their country. The development is necessary, and it is not a party question.

"Now there has been a general consensus of opinion, so far as I can see, among those nations that trade in China with the open door is the best policy. But in my humble opinion—and I am rather a practical man—I do not see that it is any use for us to holler for the open door unless we put forward some way in which we are to keep it open, and that way should be a clear, strong and definite proposition, which should be courteous to all nations.

"Let us do something. If we are to have the open door, let us put down a clear and understandable line in which we can keep that door open.

"With regard to that word 'alliance' I do not think it is a good word. I never either in the house of commons or in the few remarks I have made about China and Japan in other places, used the word 'alliance' alone. I have said 'commercial alliance'. An alliance in the ordinary sense of terms means a defensive and offensive treaty, which, I believe, is committed to parchment, in which two countries agree to defend each other under all sorts and kinds of conditions.

"I can imagine nothing more foreign to American sentiment or more foreign to the sentiment of the country which I have the honor to represent. As you know, for many years we have been able to fight our own battles and look after our own business without any alliance with anybody. We are very well able to take care of ourselves.

"You are in exactly the same position. You can very well take care of yourselves and of your own business without anything whatever in the shape of such a matter or such an agreement as an alliance is generally understood to be. Therefore I disclaim at once against anything suggesting that I mean by the word 'alliance' offensive and defensive alliance between this country and Great Britain or between Great Britain, this country, Germany and Japan.

"But there is another point—the idea of a commercial alliance. There may be co-operation and there may be concurrence in question of trading interests upon which we are absolutely united and intermingled, and it is that concurrence and that co-operation that I endeavor to describe in this word 'alliance'.

"It is a commercial alliance, or if you like, scratch out 'alliance' altogether and use the word 'understanding'. For what? To keep the door open in China, not for our selfish selves—Great Britain, America, Japan or Germany—but to keep the door open with equal opportunities for all nations, with a fair field and with no favor to any one.

"From what I have seen in China I am absolutely certain that unless we do something to help her—and it is but a little help that we need give her—she will collapse. When she collapses, there is nothing left at all for us for our trade and commerce except to declare 'a sphere of influence over some portion of China'. That makes China a European province, the very thing we do not want.

Lord Beresford went on to explain that he left France and Russia out of his proposal because neither of them has any import trade to speak of in China. All their export trade is carried in British bottoms.

China he explained, has no army or navy worthy the name. She is absolutely unprepared to give any security whatever either for present foreign trade or for the future.

"Unless China develops a new resource," he continued, "or some new method of getting revenue, she must go to smash. The whole of her available assets—the only available assets she has got—have been allotted to pay foreign loans. Not only is that the case, but they have also paid provincial moneys—that is, moneys that have been raised heretofore for carrying on the provincial governments. They have also put these to the service of these loans. The consequence is that the viceroys have not the money to go on keeping up their trade, and the viceroys told me themselves that they are very much afraid of disturbances because of this. If they put on any more taxation the whole country would rise.

"I very much doubt if America wants more property. What you want is more development and more trade. It is imperative that China must give us the right of residence in other than treaty ports. We can do nothing without that. Open waterways are no use unless steamers are allowed to go farther than the port where they register."

COLONEL DENBY'S HAT.

Leaves His Own In His Room and Takes the First One In Sight.

Colonel Charles Denby, the former minister to China and member of the war commission, sat chatting with a group of gentlemen in the lobby of the Arlington hotel the other night, when one of the waiters approached with the question, "Colonel, did you get the wrong hat when you left the dining room?"

"Certainly," said Colonel Denby. "I have had the wrong hat for a week. Some fellow carried off my old hat last week and left a new one in its place. It provoked me, for that old hat had a hole in the top burned by a cigar. I could always identify my hat by the hole, and then it looked as though it might be a bullet hole, the result of the war. But that hat is gone, and I have had the wrong hat ever since."

"But, colonel, have you the same wrong hat?" persisted the waiter. "There's a man over at the desk who thinks you have his hat."

The ex-minister took off his hat, as the Chicago Inter Ocean tells the story, looked it over critically and then handed it to the waiter with the comment, "It is another wrong hat, an old hat like the first, but it has no hole in it. But where is my hat? Has the other fellow got it?"

"I think, colonel," said the waiter with diffidence, "your hat is in your room. You didn't wear a hat when you came down to dinner."

And so he hadn't. He left his hat in his room to guard against further exchange and then took the first hat on the rack when he came out of the dining room.

WOMAN'S BRAVE DEED.

Carries Food Through Drifts to Crew of Snowbound Train.

Mrs. G. Mason Janney, one of the best known of young society women in Baltimore, performed an act of heroism recently that is now the talk of the elite of that city.

Her residence is in Green Spring valley. She learned that an incoming train was snow bound about a mile above the station and that the crew was compelled to remain with the train without food. Not knowing how long they would be forced to remain there before assistance came, Mrs. Janney prepared a large number of sandwiches and a bucket of coffee and started for the train to feed the hungry men.

To reach the train it was necessary for her to plow through snow waist deep and in some places even deeper. It was the work of over an hour before she reached the spot, where the men were already showing signs of hunger. When she arrived with the food, the men expressed their gratitude with cheers.

Mrs. Janney, who was very cold and wet from her long and tiresome journey, was given the entire use of the engineer's cab in order that she might both warm herself and dry her clothes.

Mrs. Janney rode back on the engine when the attempt was made to push through the snow bank and stood her ground, although there was on each side of the track a ravine 15 feet deep. After two or three attempts the train was forced through.

PROVIDENCE SPRING STILL FLOWS.

A recent visitor to Andersonville, where the Union soldiers were imprisoned 35 years ago, says that the earthworks and stockade are still preserved, and that the wells dug by the prisoners are in as good condition as if they had just been completed. Providence Spring, so named because it seemed to have suddenly burst from the ground just at a time when the soldiers were suffering for water, is still the same, having kept up a constant flow of pure, clear water ever since.

LIQUID FUEL ABOARD SHIP.

Commodore Melville Compares the Advantages of Petroleum and Coal.

Ever since the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania in 1859, writes Commodore Melville in Cassier's Magazine, experiments have been made for utilizing some of its products as fuel, and these have been so far successful that there are now numerous forms of burners which are efficient and reliable, both for crude petroleum and for the reduced oil. The conditions on board ship require that the oil shall have a high flash point, so that there shall be no danger from volatile gases, and this restricts the possible fuel to petroleum refuse, called astakti in Russia, and to "reduced oil" or fuel oil, in the United States, which is practically the same thing.

The advantages of liquid fuel are well known and have been repeatedly stated, the best presentation of the subject being Colonel Soliani's article before the engineering congress at Chicago in 1893. From the Italian experiments there described one very important fact is deducible which is worth noting, as it corrects a very common but mistaken notion—namely, that the use of steam for atomizing the oil is inadmissible on account of the large amount that would be required. In these experiments it was found repeatedly that the steam used for atomizing was less than 2 per cent of the amount vaporized.

Inasmuch as the evaporative power of fuel oil is from 1.5 to 1.7 times that of coal, a simple calculation will show that in one of our first class torpedo boats, if enough space be reserved for fresh water to make up for the steam used in atomizing, the amount of fuel oil that can be carried in the present bunker capacity will more than equal the evaporative effect of the total amount of coal now carried. This is important because the steam atomizers involve very little complication, while the use of compressed air involves a good deal.

Another point in connection with the use of fuel oil which should be carefully noticed is that many people conclude because the fuel oil has a greater calorific value than coal, that a boiler worked with liquid fuel will necessarily have a greater power than one worked with coal. This inference is not only not justifiable, but is probably erroneous. The experiments thus far made with liquid fuel under high forcing have shown a rate of combustion equivalent to only about 55 pounds of coal per square foot of grate, while there are reliable data of coal having been burned at the rate of more than 80 pounds per square foot of grate. There are practical difficulties in the way of providing an adequate supply of air for burning the fuel oil in large quantities under a given boiler that make it seem probable that, where the very highest results must be obtained, coal will be used.

The cost and difficulty of obtaining fuel oil in all parts of the world have thus far prevented its general use, and as far as can be seen now, seem likely to continue to have that effect.

AUTONOMY IS NEEDED.

Dr. Carroll Describes the Conditions on the Island of Porto Rico.

Dr. Carroll, the commissioner recently appointed by the president to make a report of the conditions in Porto Rico has just completed a tour of the island. He has visited all the municipalities of any size and has held conferences with the leading citizens wherever he has gone. After his return to San Juan he said:

"I have found but little manufacturing industry. Agriculture is not prosperous, owing to the results of the late war and the low prices now paid for coffee and sugar, the chief products of the island. Spanish merchants who heretofore controlled the trade in Porto Rico have drained the agricultural classes by their usurious loans and exactions. I found one Spanish merchant who was winding up his affairs previous to departing for Spain, who had 60 executions out against the properties of planters. Under the law in force here these properties may be sold out by summary proceedings within 60 days. As the owners of the lands are all in straitened circumstances these splendid haciendas will go to the creditors for a small proportion of their real value.

"Bad roads also reduce the profits to planters and raise the prices of necessities of life in the interior. It is idle to talk of prosperity, good schools and good government until the means of transportation are provided. With this advantage Porto Rico has a brilliant prospect.

"At the present time the municipal governments are hampered by the old Spanish system. Autonomy such as Governor Henry is contemplating is greatly needed, and when secured will give an incentive to development. I have found the jails crowded and fearfully unfit for their purpose. There are many prisoners who have been languishing in these pest holes for months on forgotten charges and for political offenses. Some of the civil hospitals are in a shocking condition. The administration of justice is difficult, owing to favoritism and politics. The difficulties in the way of marriage are so great that many if not the majority of the people live in concubinage. The planters have no associations for improve-



A Tandem.
What woman in all the wide world would not be glad to be a tandem for two happy, healthy, prattling babies?
When Nature whispers the sweet assurance in a woman's ear that soon a little stranger will come to caress with baby fingers her cheek and neck, she makes the fondest preparations for its arrival. Everything that a woman's dainty taste can imagine is provided for the new-comer's wardrobe. Nothing is overlooked save one thing, and that one thing is the most important. Too many mothers forget that baby's strength and health, its ability to withstand the usual ailments of childhood, and its vigor and welfare, as a man or woman, are dependent upon her own health and physical condition during the period of prospective maternity. If, during that critical time, she is weak, sickly, nervous and despondent, because of troubles peculiar to her sex, these conditions are bound to have their influence upon her baby's health. Neglect of these conditions invariably means that baby will be weak, puny and peevish. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all troubles of this nature, and it will reinforce a woman's bodily and nerve strength so that she can safely undergo the trials of maternity. It gives health, strength, vigor, elasticity and endurance to the organs specially concerned in motherhood. It gives bodily and nervous hardihood to the child.

"After using fifteen bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and a few vials of your 'Pleasant Pellets,' I am entirely cured of uterine trouble. I had suffered for nearly three years," writes Mrs. F. W. Fogel, of 272 Highland Ave., Newark, N. J. "I had such terrible bearing down pains that I could hardly walk. My back and head ached, had terrible cramps in my legs, was very nervous at times, and felt miserable. With my first child I had to be chloroformed and the child was delivered with instruments. I took the 'Favorite Prescription' with my second child, and instead of suffering for two days, I was in labor only an hour and a beautiful child was born. I was able to leave my bed the fifth day. I commenced your medicine about four months before confinement. My baby is three months old now and is a fine, big, fat baby. I am in very good health, have no more pains or aches. I would be pleased to advise any woman who suffers as I did to use your medicine."

TO BE DEPENDED ON.

Because It Is the Experience of an East Liverpool Citizen and Can Readily Be Investigated.

Suppose you were an utter stranger in a large city and had completely lost your way, whose guidance could you place the most confidence in, a stranger's, lost like yourself, or a resident's born and bred in the city? When a ship reaches the offing of a strange port, whose hand directs the tiller and brings her safe to her moorings? A trusty pilot's or a greenhorn's? Whose opinion, experience and statements can the reader depend upon the more, those published from bona fide citizens of East Liverpool or those originally drafted in every hole and corner of the Union, except our own East Liverpool and its suburbs? Read this East Liverpool case:

Mr. C. McLean, of 187 Church Alley, who is employed in the East Liverpool Pottery Co., says:

"I was troubled a great deal with muscular rheumatism, but for three years it settled in my back and kidneys, and caused much pain and suffering, the last year being the worst. I had a steady aching pain in my kidneys; extreme weakness in the muscles of the back; could not rest at night except lying flat on my back, and there was a urinary weakness accompanying it. Although I had many bad attacks and used many different medicines, I never obtained any relief. The worst attack I ever had, and which completely used me up, occurred just before I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Not having much faith left in medicine, I was rather skeptical when I was recommended to try them, but I got so bad that I had to get something, so I went for a box to the W. & W. Pharmacy. They went direct to the kidneys and acted on the very fountain head of all the trouble, relieving me in a very short time. I highly recommend them."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-McMunn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL Nervous Disorders—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuses or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption. Taken in time, they show immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. I am, upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets, have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS per box, or six boxes (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular free). AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by J. C. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

ment or study of crop conditions and are ignorant of the best methods of production.

Dewey Decorations.

An enterprising American firm in Manila has struck off a number of badges commemorative of Dewey's victory on May 1, 1898, and thousands of them have been sold to the soldiers. The ribbon of the badge is a piece of red, white and blue silk. The pendant is a bronze medal on one side of which is stamped the inscription "Dewey's Victory, Manila Bay" and on the other side is picture of the Olympia.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print
Everything.

From an
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to a
3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
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WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

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CARDS,
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Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages.

Fine Equipment.

Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Daily News Review.

CIRCULATION

Increasing Daily.

Business Men
Make Note . . .

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The shantyboat named Mountain State, tied in on the beach back of the passenger station, is under water and in a bad way. The boat is unoccupied, and it is probable it will be destroyed should the river continue to rise. The boat had been leaking but no repairs were made when they should have been. The boat is valued at \$250.

The Boston Dep't Store.

Special Sale of Muslins, Laces and Embroideries.

Continues until tomorrow (Tuesday) evening. Buy these goods now and save money. Then watch for our next announcement which will appear in this paper Tuesday evening.

You Want an Easter Suit,

And yet you don't want one exactly the same as anybody else. All right, call and see us tomorrow (Tuesday) and we will see that you get just what you want. A representative of a leading suit manufacturer will be with us Tuesday and will take your order for any style of Suit desired. We guarantee the fit to be perfect, the price to be less than you could buy the material and make up the Suit for yourself, and the style superior. Come tomorrow and see the sample suits and we will take the chances on your leaving your order. Will deliver your suit any time you want it.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

ITALY REFUSED.

China Declined to Grant Her Demand, but the Officials at Rome Were Not Worried.

PERIN, March 6.—The tsung li yamen (Chinese foreign office) returned to the Italian charge d'affaires, Marquis Salvago Raggi, his dispatch containing the demand of the Italian government for a lease of San Mun bay, on the same conditions as those under which Germany holds Kiaochow bay, accompanying it with a letter declaring that the Chinese government was unable to grant the request.

ROME, March 6.—Little attention was paid here to the refusal of the Chinese government to grant the requested lease of San Mun bay, to be used as a naval base and coaling station. No doubt is entertained that the concession will be made after further negotiations.

Rear Admiral Grenet embarked on the Italian cruiser Stromboli at Naples to take command of the Italian squadron in Chinese waters.

SPAIN TO ENCONOMIZE.

Cabinet Council Will Cut Off Some Pensions—The New Ministry.

MADRID, March 6.—The cabinet council decided to suppress the pensions of all former ministers. Senor Silvela, the new premier, said the government had begun at the top in setting an example of economy.

The new ministry is composed as follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs—Senor Silvela.

Minister of the interior—Senor Dato.

Minister of finance—Marquis Villa Verde.

Minister of justice—Senor Duran.

Minister of war—General Polavieja.

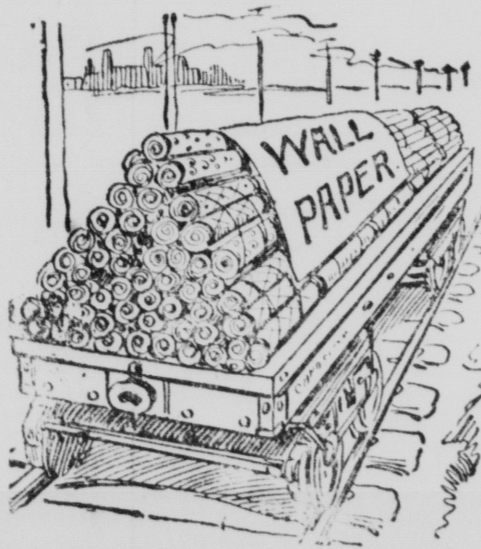
Minister of public affairs and of the colonies—Marquis Pidal.

Minister of marine—Admiral Gomez Imaz.

Those who were in the immediate surrounding of Senor Silvela said his sole idea was to regenerate the country. He held that the queen regent can ratify the treaty of peace with the United States without a vote of the chambers, and that, therefore, their dissolution need not defer the ratification.

Always in the Lead.

Uncle Sam's new navy will rank fourth among the nations in sea power, but in the skill and pluck of officers and men it won't have a superior on earth—St. Louis Republic.



You Name the Amount,

Whether its a single roll or a car load we can supply you. Our line of Wall Paper contains abundance of styles, many grades, beginning at good and going up. Many prices, beginning at reasonable and coming down.

Stair Oil Cloth.

Elegant assortment. Prices very reasonable. Window Shades at 10, 15, 25 and up to 50c.

W. A. HILL,

5 and 10.



GO CARTS AND BABY CABS

is very complete just now.

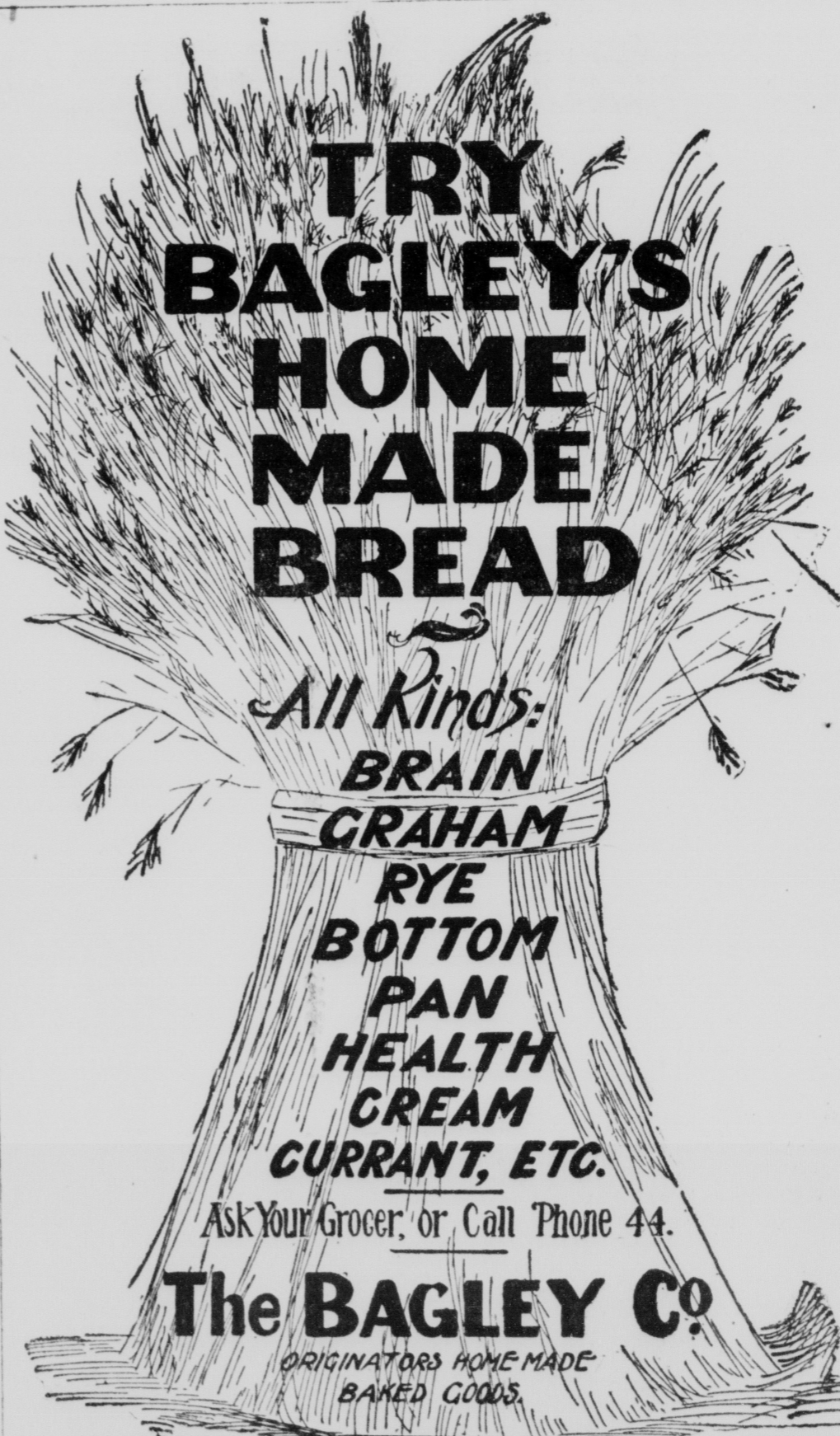
Our \$6, \$7, and \$8 rubber tire GO CARTS are marvels for the prices.

We never before sold so many so early in the season before, but people have learned that the early comers get the choice.

So come this week for yours.

THE S. G. HARD CO. THE BIG STORE.

Cash or Credit.



Carlists Reported Active.

MADRID, March 6.—The Carlists were showing signs of revived activity. A band of 2,000 deserters from the Spanish army gathered near the French frontier, refusing to return to Spain, although the men have been pardoned. Carlism demonstrations, it was reported, had taken place at Valencia.

All About the Peach Crop.

There is yet hope that we may have another great peach crop this year. Without an abundant supply of Georgia peaches the pleasure of life is distinctly decreased for millions of the people of the United States.—Atlanta Journal.

BRIGGS PIANOS

SMITH & PHILLIPS
EAST LIVERPOOL ~ OHIO
WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

M. A. ADAMS,

AUCTIONEER

--AND--

SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.

Members

Are requested to bring in their

PASS BOOKS

For Annual Settlement on or before March 1st.

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.,
Corner Fifth and Washington.

Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Will keep everything common to the grocery business. Goods fresh and pure. Prices low as the lowest. Give me a trial.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

HASSEY'S PLACE.

For Fine Candies.

No stale goods. Fresh

every day.

Opposite First National Bank

OPERA HOUSE DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions a special feature. Pure drugs and skillful druggists.

WILL REED, Prop.

Ladies,

You want the best

Bread. Certainly.

FAVORITE PATENT flour is a

Special brand made for

That purpose. Use it, and

Lightness and whiteness shall

Also be added.

For Pastry

ORANGE BLOSSOM has no

Superior at any price.

Prices are interesting.

Ask for prices at Croft's, Foutts, McCoy's

Mackintosh's, Dawson's Bennett's, Allison's

Geon's and Murphy's.

RUBBER STAMPS

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And yet you don't want one exactly the same as anybody else. All right, call and see us tomorrow (Tuesday) and we will see that you get just what you want. A representative of a leading suit manufacturer will be with us Tuesday and will take your order for any style of Suit desired. We guarantee the fit to be perfect, the price to be less than you could buy the material and make up the Suit for yourself, and the style superior. Come tomorrow and see the sample suits and we will take the chances on your leaving your order. Will deliver your suit any time you want it.

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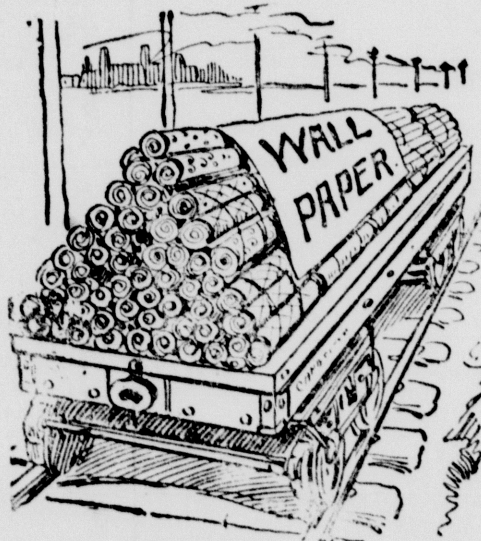
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RUBBER STAMPS

THE NEWS REVIEW

Daily News Review.

CIRCULATION
Increasing Daily.

Business Men
Make Note . . .

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Adams, of Beaver, spent Sunday in the city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ocie O. Golden, Shadyside avenue, a daughter.

The Good Citizens' Union will meet this evening in the First M. E. church.

The household effects of Tillie Ultican were this morning shipped to Scio.

It is announced in Lisbon today that Judge Wells is a candidate for common pleas judge.

Miss Sadie Newman, of Lincoln avenue, left today for a visit with her sister at Vincennes, Ind.

Fifty-three conversions have been made since the Free Methodists began holding meetings at Chester.

Last month the fire department responded to nine alarms, and so far this month one alarm has been sounded.

The Helping Hand circle of the King's Daughters will meet tomorrow evening at the home of Mrs. Eberling, West End.

Frank Little is seriously ill at the home of his mother in the Diamond, suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

A considerable amount of money was paid out by the potteries Saturday, and business houses enjoyed excellent trade as a result.

The class which Prof. O. S. Reed has been teaching at the Christian church presented him recently with a handsome silk umbrella.

An overflow pipe in the Exchange building yesterday morning caused water to do some damage in the store of D. M. Ogilvie.

W. M. Bannon, of East Palestine, spent Sunday in the city the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Anderson, Lincoln avenue.

Mrs. Stevenson went to Wheeling today. She went to attend the funeral of a niece, Mrs. Frank Stevenson, who died at Cameron, W. Va.

The street force is not very busy today, as the ground is frozen too hard for them to clean the streets, and they are working in the suburbs of the city.

Rev. C. F. Swift, of Fourth street, left this morning for New Brighton where he will spend the week assisting Rev. W. H. Gladden in a series of revival services.

Chief Johnson and Officer Bryan, who went to Lisbon Saturday with a number of prisoners, returned to the city yesterday afternoon. They were six hours returning.

Mrs. Beardmore, wife of Trustee Beardmore, is not recovering as rapidly as her friends desire. She was very ill Saturday, but the physicians still believe she will recover.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association, next Friday evening, State Secretary Kling will preside. He is expected to arrive in the city Friday at noon.

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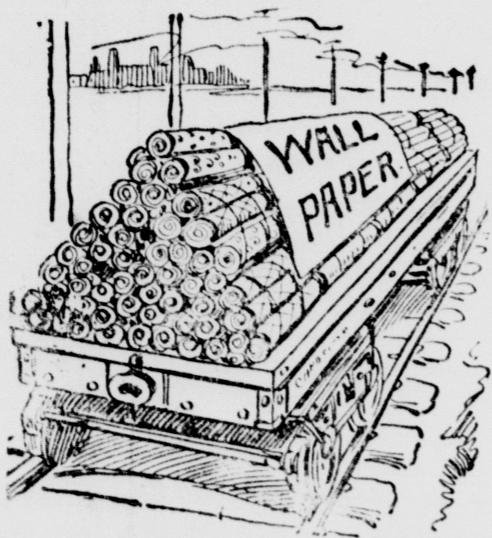
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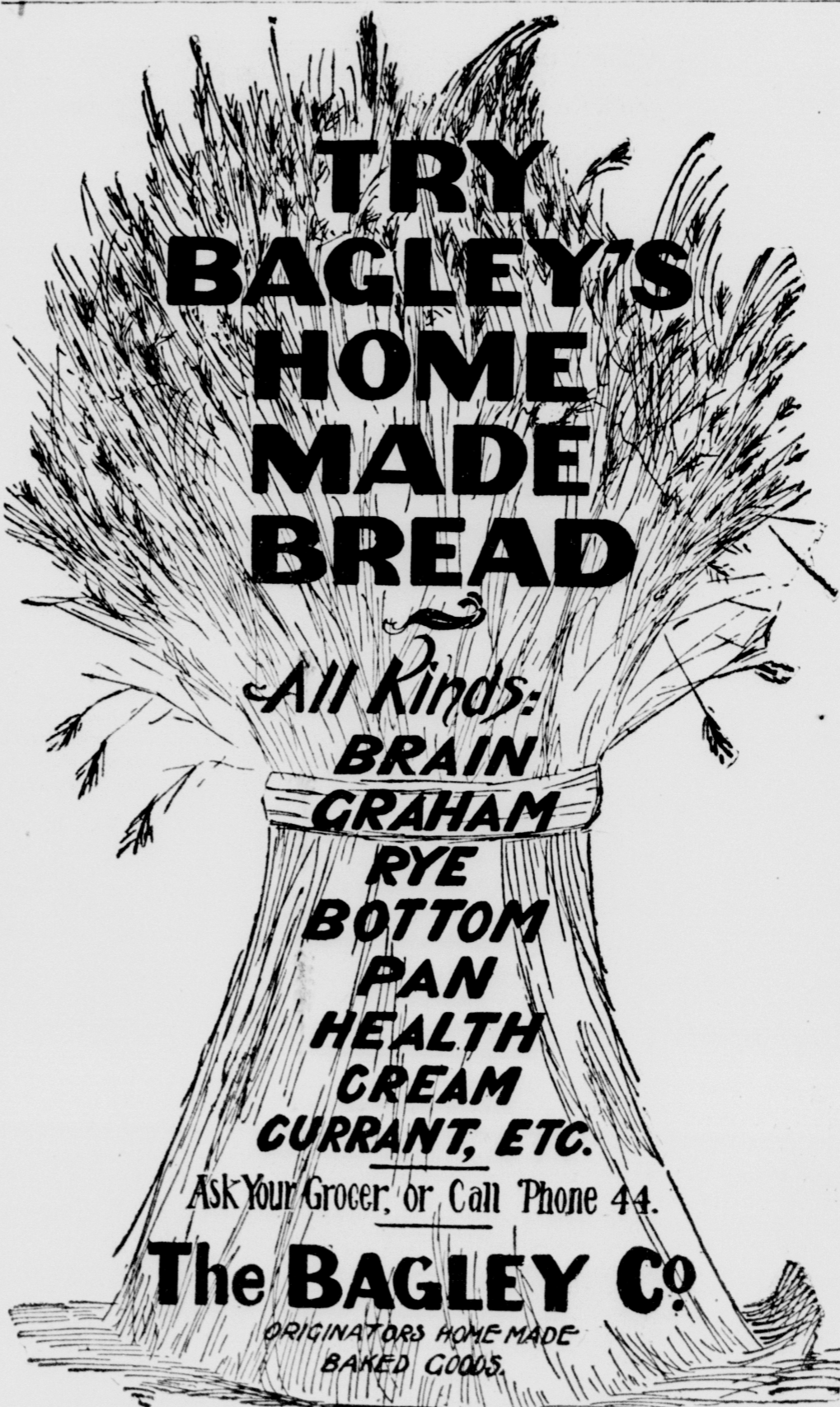
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RUBBER STAMPS

THE NEWS REVIEW

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Cannon Defends Vast Amount Voted by Congress.

DOCKERY ON SPANISH WAR.

Dockery Said There Would Be a Great Treasury Deficit—Must Be Met by Increased Taxation, Treasury Certificates Issue or a Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The official statement of Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the chairman of the house appropriations committee, summing up the appropriations of the Fifty-fifth congress, said in part:

The entire appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress aggregate \$1,566,890,016.28. Of this sum \$482,562,083.47 is directly chargeable to our late war with Spain or incident thereto.

Deducting this charge from the whole amount of the appropriations, the remainder, \$1,084,327,932.81, represents the ordinary or normal appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress.

The appropriations made by the preceding congress, the Forty-fourth, amounted to \$1,044,560,727.57. A comparison shows an increase in ordinary appropriations made by this congress over those made by that congress, the Forty-fourth, of \$4,767,205.31; but this apparent increase is more than accounted for by increases under eight items alone, namely: For pensions, \$1,000,000; for the postal service, \$16,000,000; for rivers and harbors, including work under contracts previously authorized, \$3,000,000; for new ships for the navy, \$4,000,000; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, \$1,000,000; for the Paris exposition, \$1,200,000; for new public buildings, including the building for the department of justice and for site and partial construction of the new government printing office, about \$5,000,000; and for payment of judgments rendered against the government on account of French spoliation and under the Bowman act, \$3,100,000.

In addition to the direct appropriations made at this session contracts were authorized subject to future appropriations to be made by congress, amounting to about \$70,000,000. Of this amount, \$14,000,000 is for additional ships for the navy, \$22,500,000 is for work on rivers and harbors and something over \$3,000,000 is for public buildings. The contract system is of necessity applied to the construction of new warships. In the case of river and harbor improvements and the construction of public buildings, experience has shown that the authorization of contracts tends materially to expedite and cheapen the same.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri, the ranking Democratic member of the house appropriations committee, made a statement, giving the Democratic view, saying in part:

This congress easily surpasses all its predecessors in the stupendous aggregate of its appropriations. It was thought that the Fifty-first congress, commonly known as the "billion dollar congress," had—in point of extravagance of appropriations—touched a limit which would not be reached or at least surpassed by any of its successors.

This congress, however, has far exceeded the appalling total of appropriations then made and it will be remembered that the "billion dollar congress" was followed by overwhelming disaster to the Republican party at the ensuing election.

It is impossible to estimate with absolute accuracy the treasury deficiency for the coming fiscal year. The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report made in December last, estimated it at about \$31,000,000. It is almost certain, therefore, that the government will be compelled during the calendar year 1900 to face an actual treasury deficiency. The \$482,562,083.47 of income arising from the sale of bonds under this administration and that of President Cleveland will then have been exhausted, and the treasury will pass from the condition of a borrowed surplus to an actual deficit. Such a condition must be met, either by increased taxation, or by the issue of treasury certificates, or by an additional bond issue.

The appropriations of the original "billion dollar congress" amounted to \$1,035,680,109.94. The appropriations of the congress just ended reach the mighty aggregate of \$1,566,890,016.28. It is fair to deduct from this total \$482,562,083.47, made necessary to meet the liabilities of the Spanish war. So if we deduct from the grand total the liabilities on account of the war with Spain it appears that the appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government are \$1,084,327,932.81. The appropriations of the congress just ended to meet the ordinary governmental expenses exceed those of the preceding, Fifty-fourth, congress by \$29,747,088.94. Not only this, but the contract liabilities authorized by the congress just expired for new ships and their armament, public buildings, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous items amount to \$70,000,000. If, therefore, to the ordinary appropriations is added the liabilities on account of these authorized contracts, we ascertain that the appropriations and contract liabilities amount to the tremendous total of \$1,154,927,932.81.

These increased appropriations have gone for French spoliation claims, public buildings, rivers, harbors, Bowman act claims and hundred of other projects, some meritorious, but many of them not entitled to recognition by the national government. In nearly every branch of the civil service of the government there has been an increase of appropriations. The time has come to reform the scale of national expenditures. The reckless improvidence of the outgoing congress will at least serve the good purpose of arousing the people, and of causing them to send representatives to the national capital who will reduce the burdens imposed by riotous appropriations.

204 OF OTIS' MEN DIED.

Percentage of Sick Decreased, but Smallpox Prevalled.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lippincott, chief surgeon at Manila, reports Manila much improved sanitarily since the last report.

The percentage of sick has declined from 12.37 on Nov. 7 to 8.7 on Jan. 16. Smallpox prevails, but not to an alarming extent. The entire command has

been vaccinated four times since the appearance of the disease. To Jan. 16 there have been 124 admissions to the smallpox hospital and 33 deaths. There have been 204 deaths in the entire command since the arrival of the troops in the Philippines.

Merriam Census Director.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The nomination of William R. Merriam, ex-governor of Minnesota, to be director of the census, was confirmed in the executive session of the senate without opposition, notwithstanding it reached the senate as the doors were being closed for the executive session.

POWDER EXPLODED.

Naval Magazine Blown Up In France. Number Killed and Injured. Great Damage Done.

TOULON, March 6.—About 50,000 kilograms of black powder exploded in the naval magazine near here. It looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost here within a radius of two miles, houses destroyed, trees overturned and distorted, fields devastated and covered with stones and impalpable black dust. Of the seven sentries, four were killed outright and the others severely injured, the corporal being literally scalped and the scalp overhanging his face like a veil.

It was impossible to ascertain accurately the number killed, but it is believed that no fewer than 100 were injured.

Although it was a clear night, the explosion was so terrific as to produce a slight rainfall.

It is now believed that the explosion originated in the chemical decomposition in the smokeless powder. There is no suggestion of foul play.

The whole city is in mourning, flags at half-mast, the theaters are draped and the casinos closed.

Both the government and municipal authorities are forwarding relief funds. M. Lockroy, minister of marine, has telegraphed 10,000 francs toward the maintenance of the families of the victims, and a public subscription has been opened here.

The bodies were terribly mutilated. Sixteen were found in the rocks near the shore, and it is feared others were precipitated into the sea.

A vehicle moving along a road near the sea was lifted bodily into the water by the force of the explosion, two of its occupants being drowned.

CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

Three Killed and a Number of Others Injured In Tennessee—Some Houses Were Wrecked.

ATHENS, Tenn., March 6.—A terrific cyclone passed over a portion of Madisonville and Monroe county with disastrous results. Early in the evening a strong wind arose and several hours later a cyclone about 70 yards wide struck a portion of Madisonville, killing three persons, wounding ten or 12 others and completely destroying 12 or 15 houses and barns. The killed were: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moser.

The wounded were: Miss Willie Ervin. Miss Della Mason. Mrs. E. L. Horton. Mrs. L. A. Robinson. Mr. L. A. Robinson. Herbert Robinson. Miss Rodgers. Mr. Moser.

Prof. Charles Kelly. The Horton and Robinson residences are complete wrecks, not one timber being left above another on the foundations. The escape of the inmates of these two houses, eight in the Horton and three in the Robinson, seems miraculous, some of them being blown a distance of 100 yards, yet escaping in some cases without a scratch.

Other residences were damaged.

RAILROADERS KILLED.

First Section of Fast Newspaper Train Was Wrecked Near Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 6.—The first section of the fast newspaper train was wrecking about one mile east of this place by a landslide. Engineer Robert McCutchin and Fireman J. C. Troce, both of Harrisburg, were instantly killed. There were caught under the debris of the demolished engine. McCutchin's body was burned beyond recognition.

The tender of the engine was driven half through the express car, but its occupant, Expressman J. O. Matter, escaping injury. The few passengers on the train were unhurt. Trackwalker Long made every effort to warn Engineer McCutchin of the peril, but the latter failed to see the signal until it was too late. Two freight trains were passing at the time, and several loaded cars in each were wrecked.

The wrecked train was the Pennsylvania railroad newspaper train from New York to Pittsburg.

Weather Forecast for Today.

Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio—Fair till Tuesday night; high westerly winds, moderating during today.

FLOOD AT CHARLESTON

West Virginia Capital City Partly Inundated.

THE CAPITOL ABOUT SURROUNDED.

Portions of the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad Under Water—Ohio River Was Rising at Cincinnati and Points Above That City—High at Pittsburg.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 6.—The Kanawha valley was visited by one of the worst floods in local history. After several days of heavy rainfall the Kanawha river in an unprecedented short time covered almost the entire valley. Charleston was almost entirely under water. Four feet surrounded the state capitol. The mayor and leading citizens opened a relief station and are distributing provisions and clothing among the suffering. Considerable damage was caused to the coal property along the Kanawha river.

Hundreds of families are quartered in the city building, capitol, courthouse and other buildings. Much distress prevails. Considerable distance of the Kanawha and Michigan railway between here and Point Pleasant was under water, and it will be three or four days probably before traffic is resumed.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The weather bureau at this point sent out danger signals to Point Pleasant, Catlettsburg and Portsmouth. The heaviest rise is in the Great Kanawha, but the Little Kanawha, the Big Sandy, the Licking and the Kentucky rivers were pouring in tremendous floods. The weather last night was windy, clear and cold. This, together with the fact that the warm weather of the ten days preceding this storm all the snow was melted in the mountains and the floods therefrom carried well down the river, may prevent a serious flood.

At all points on the Ohio river from

TO ADVERTISERS.

Full page ad or four-column ad in the NEWS REVIEW, at transient rates, will give you bills therefrom, from 1,000 to 5,000, at 40 cents per thousand. Latest designs in type, borders and ornaments. Best inks. Artistic job work. Press work unequalled. Prices reasonable.

Gallipolis to the Kentucky river, the Ohio was rising.

Unless the floods in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers should prove much greater than anticipated, and thus cause some back water, the maximum stage here at Cincinnati will probably not exceed 56 feet, unless there is more rain. Should it reach that stage it will stop cars from running into the Union Central station.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—A high stage of water, possibly 21 feet, was predicted for the Pittsburg harbor this morning. The recent rains had swollen the tributaries of the Monongahela. Reports along the river showed that the water was rapidly rising, although there was not the force of snow and ice behind it to really make it dangerous. At Davis Island dam last night the river stood 14.6 feet.

At Lock No. 1 the river stood 22 feet and was rising. In the opinion of the lock superintendent the water will go much higher, although he did not think there was any danger of a flood. At Greensboro the river was 21.5 feet and at West Newton it stood 12.4 feet a "high river" in the vernacular of the riverman.

The Allegheny was also coming up rapidly, and the residents along the banks were removing everything from the cellars in order to be prepared for it.

POPE'S CONDITION.

Reported to Be Good Mentally and Physically—Remarkable Mental Power Shown.

ROME, March 6.—The pope, who was in excellent spirits on rising Sunday morning, desired the attendants in the ante-chamber to attend mass in his own room.

A bulletin was issued saying in part: "His holiness passed a quiet night, getting several hours' sleep. All the natural functions, the pulse and the temperature, are normal. It has not been necessary to re-examine the wound."

His holiness, who rose about 10:30 Sunday, returned to bed about 1:30 p. m. He has resumed his ordinary diet and his condition, mentally and physically, is good.

He engaged his physicians in conversation and to their amazement recited the entire last portion of the seventh canto of Dante's "Paradise," comment-

ing upon various passages as he proceeded.

Prof. Mazzoni afterward said: "He is, indeed, a marvelous man." Dr. Lippini hoped to be able to dispense with the bulletins altogether in the course of two or three days.

CONFIRMED BY MONNETT.

Attorney General Admitted He Had Been Offered \$400,000 to Let Up on the Standard.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—Concerning the declaration of George Rice at Marietta that Attorney General Monnett had been offered \$400,000 to drop the prosecution of the Standard Oil company, the attorney general said:

"It is true that such an offer was made in my office in the presence of Smith W. Bennett, my brother-in-law, and assistant counsel in this case, in February. The offer was made through a friend of mine, whom I should be sorry to see involved in the case. I do not think he appreciated the wrong he was doing. When I told him nothing could induce me to desist in my course to enforce the law and the orders of the court, he complimented me upon my position. I will not make known the name of the man. He does not live here, but in Cleveland."

The Cleveland man who tried the bribe said he represented a commission of three New York men who had been delegated by the Standard to stop litigation. They had agreed that if the attorney general would consent to dilatory motions in the case, the blame for which would be assumed by the attorneys for the Standard, \$400,000 would be placed in a safety deposit box in a New York banking house and the key given to the attorney general. The negotiations between these "commissioners" and the Cleveland go-between, was carried on by long distance telephone, and the commissioners were at the Windsor hotel in New York. Attorney General Monnett said he secured the names of the "commissioners," but would not make them public now.

APARTMENT HOUSE QUARANTINED.

A Lawyer in Cleveland Found With the Smallpox.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—A case of smallpox was discovered in a big downtown apartment house, in which nearly 400 people are living. The victim is an attorney and he was the roommate of Frederick L. Taft, assistant county solicitor. The sick man was sent to the smallpox hospital, while Mr. Taft was committed to the detention house and all the inmates of the building were quarantined in the apartment house.

The situation was ludicrous in some respects. Those who were in could not get out and all who were out when the case was discovered were refused admission to their rooms unless they were willing to submit to the quarantine regulations. Most of the people took it good naturedly. They communicated with their friends by telephone, and some of them let down baskets by ropes from the upper stories and hauled up various supplies of which they were in need.

Clark Sued For Damages.

NEWARK, O., March 6.—A damage suit was filed here by W. H. Clark against the Standard Oil company. Auditor E. C. Lockwood, Manager B. A. Matthews, for the southern district of Ohio, and William Fleming, the local agent of the company. He fixes his damages at \$15,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. He alleges that the defendants entered into a conspiracy to ruin him in business, and to that end charged him with forgery, and he was arrested and tried and dismissed because the complainants had no evidence against him.

Liberal Church Victory.

DAYTON, March 6.—The circuit court of the state of Maryland, composed of Judges Boyd, Stake and Sloan, decided the church property case at Smoketown, Md., in favor of the Liberal church. The case was tried at Hagerstown, Md., and the decision was unanimous. This adds another to the already long list of decisions in favor of the Liberal church.

TURN BANDITTL

Newspapers at Santiago Say This Course Is Open to the Men Thrown Out of Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 6.—El Porvenir, discussing the situation brought about by the orders from Havana limiting the total expenditure upon the departments of the provincial administration to \$10,000, said: "There is one course open to men who are without work or food namely, to become banditti. Hunger demands bread. The proceedings of the United States authorities at Havana are evidently antagonistic to Major General Wood and born of jealousy of his successes and popularity among all classes of Cubans. Three thousand men have been thrown out of employment at only a day's notice, which must mean a serious menace to public peace and property."

The Independencia, El Cubano and the Santiago Herald commented in much the same strain.

Two companies of the Fourth immune regiment arrived in the city, nominally to receive horses, but it is expected that they will remain at least a week before returning to Mazanillo.

BRIGHTER AT MANILA.

Situation Much Improved In the City.

SOME DESULTORY FIRING OUTSIDE.

United States Soldiers Longing For a More Active Campaign—Health of Men in the Trenches Much Improved—Dewey Raised His Flag.

MANILA, March 6.—(10:35 a. m.)—The United States transport Ohio arrived yesterday. In the last two days there has been a very noticeable change in Manila for the better, probably due to the arrival of reinforcements for the



DEAN C. WORCESTER.

American troops. Numbers of people are seen upon the streets and the business transacted in the stores has marvelously increased. Yesterday the Luneta was blocked with carriages for the first time since the outbreak, and the band of the Twentieth regulars played a number of airs, and it was hard to believe that a state of war existed.

Outside the city there was desultory firing through out the day and at various points the sharpshooters were most annoying. At San Pedro Macati the rebels are very active, erecting entrenchments in front of the position occupied by the Washington troops, although a two-gun battery of the Sixth artillery repeatedly shelled them. The enemy are fully alive to the fact that Mausers have much longer range than the Springfield, and are continuously taking "pot shots" in comparative safety. The American soldiers dislike this passive residence and are eager for the excitement of an active campaign.

Despite the heat, the health of the men in the trenches has improved remarkably.

Assistant Engineer Winship of the gunboat Bennington was wounded in both legs yesterday by a volley from the shore.

The maritime steamer El Como arrived from Iloilo with advices that all is quiet there and that business is brisk. The natives in the interior, the steamer reports, are levying upon the supplies in the hands of the natives and seriously interfering with the work upon the plantations.

The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here Saturday from Hongkong having on board two of the civil members of the Philippine commission, J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell university, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan.

Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as an admiral on board the Olympia Sunday morning and was saluted by the guns of the forts, of the foreign warships, the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and by the American ships in port.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the last hours of congress it was provided that the admiral of the navy should receive the pay and emoluments of the last general of the army. This legislation was supplemental to the passage of the bill reviving the grade of admiral for the benefit of Admiral Dewey. Its effect is to give Admiral Dewey compensation at the rate of \$14,500 a year.

KIPLING WAS MUCH BETTER.

One of His Daughters Was Reported In a Dangerous Condition.

NEW YORK, March 6.—According to the reports of his physicians Rudyard Kipling was now far advanced on the way to recovery. All through the hours of Saturday night and early Sunday morning the favorable conditions increased. He slept peacefully many hours and when he awoke it was clear that he had made another powerful stride toward health.

It was said that Mr. Kipling's daughter, Josephine, was dangerously ill at the home of Miss Deforest. There was no change in the condition of Elsie, the younger daughter, who was suffering from pneumonia at the Hotel Grenoble.

Monsignor Anzino Died.

ROME, March 6.—Monsignor Anzino, chief chaplain to King Humbert, died.

BLOWN TO PIECES

Gas Explosion Wrecked a Calcutta Road House.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FAMILY

They Were in the Back Portion and Only Thomas May, Owner of the Property, Was Injured—His Face and Hands Cut and Burned—A Number of Theories Have Been Advanced—The House Has Not Been Supplied With Gas For Five Years.

The most disastrous gas explosion that has happened in this city since the time the residence of Dr. W. L. Thompson was blown up occurred Saturday evening and as a result the home of Thomas May, Calcutta road, is a complete wreck.

The first explosion occurred at the home of Thomas York early in the evening. His wife started to light the lamp, but the match was blown out and she made the remark that she smelled gas or gasoline, and Mr. York said it must be gasoline, and leaned over the lamp to light it when the explosion took place, and he had his hair and mustache slightly singed. The family do not burn gas in the house and realizing that there must be a leak in the gas main, Mr. York notified a representative of the Bridgewater Gas company and they sent a man to the scene to see if they could locate the leak. The gas was escaping from a water box in front of the house of Mr. May and was burning. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Kinsey, of the Bridgewater Gas company, were at work in front of his house and Mr. May had just gone in his house when the explosion occurred.

The house is a one story frame with two cellars, and is located almost directly across from the Grant street school house. The family had the gas taken out of their house four or five years ago, and the pipe taken up to the curb, and while the smell of gas was strong in the house they felt no alarm. Mrs. May, who has been ill for a month with typhoid fever, was lying on a bed in the back room and with her were her son and an adopted daughter. There were two grate fires in the house, and one lamp lighted. Mr. May had just gone to the back cellar and the explosion occurred.

The walls in the front part of the house and the entire front was blown out, and the roof fell in, while articles that had been in the home were blown clear across the street, and the organ was blown across the pavement into the gutter.

The house, luckily, was not built solid, and the two rooms at the back were not damaged to any great extent, leaving the family with the exception of Mr. May uninjured. Mr. May was blown across the cellar and again the wall, and had his head considerably cut and burned, while there were numerous burns and bruises on his face and head. A small blaze started, but the son crawled out through the debris and attached a small garden hose, and with the assistance of neighbors and buckets it was quickly extinguished. The fire department had arrived on the scene by this time, and Mrs. May was carried out on a door, the roof in falling having left an opening underneath sufficient to let a person pass through by stooping. She and Mr. May were taken to the home of Peter Wolf, where they were made comfortable by physicians.

The front part of the house is a complete wreck, and the damage will not be less than \$1,500.

The residence of Joshua Webber, directly below that of Mr. May, was considerably damaged by the explosion, several windows being broken and the plaster being knocked off in many places. The home of Samuel Welch which is above the ruined house had the slate roof raised, but was not damaged to any great extent.

The explosion made a terrific noise, while all the houses along the Calcutta road were shaken, but it did not attract much attention except in that part of the city.

The whole affair is shrouded in mystery as in none of the houses where the explosions occurred was gas burned. The Ohio Valley Gas company have a main at the intersection of Prospect street and Calcutta road, and it was uncovered last night after the explosion, but no leak was discovered. The Bridgewater company have a main which runs to the corner of the home of Mr. May, but their gas was shut off several hours before the accident happened. The only explanation is that there is a leak in the mains somewhere and the gas followed one of the numerous crevices in the hill.

In the rear of the residences of Messrs. Carragher, Hart, Coleman and Kirchner, fully 150 feet from the home of Mr. May, there is a 60 foot well which is cased 14 feet from the top, and near it is a cistern. Saturday afternoon while drawing water from the well Mrs. Carragher smelled gas, and in the evening after the explosion had taken place a piece of tin spouting was placed in the well and when a match was struck the gas ignited and blazed out for a distance of several feet. About 12 o'clock the gas seemingly went out, and a short time after it blazed up at a considerable height from the water box in front of the house of Mr. May and there was a third explosion, but this time in a different place. A short distance back of the Calcutta road is a small house owned by Thomas York and occupied by Mrs. Mayes. When the gas went out at the well the stone retaining wall under this house was blown down and badly damaged. It is fully 200 feet from the well, and the only explanation for this explosion is that the gas followed a crevice.

There is no doubt that the hill is filled with crevices, for investigations have been made. Mr. York at one time had a stone quarry near where his residence now stands, and came across a crack in the rocks and, although he tried, was unable to find the bottom of it. Immediately back of his residence he now has a hole dug in the ground and covered with boards, and although it is walled with stone he states that it is impossible to fill it with water as it will run out as fast as it is put in, and not a drop of the water runs in the cellar of Mrs. Mayes house which is directly in line with the hole.

There is a wooden plug in the cistern back of the residence of Mr. Carragher, and when the plug is removed the water will run to the cellar of a house occupied by William Craven which is located several hundred feet down the hill from the cistern.

The gas companies had men on the scene all night, but they did not succeed in locating the leak, although yesterday morning the gas had seemingly escaped and could no longer be ignited at the well.

The news spread over the city in a remarkably short space of time, and the ruined house was visited by numerous spectators. Many theories were advanced as to the probable reason of the explosion, but the most plausible one is that there is a leak somewhere and the gas either accumulated in the crevices or followed a water pipe.

Mr. May is somewhat improved this morning, but it will be several days before he is again in good condition. Representatives of the gas companies were notified Saturday evening that the house was in their charge, and as soon as the blame is fixed some one will probably be asked to pay for the ruined house.

The Ohio Valley Gas company state they have no main within 150 feet of the house. Their line runs out Prospect street to the Calcutta road and thence north to Wall street. They have no line south of Prospect street. Their line was stripped yesterday and an inspection made by City Inspector Harris and the company inspector and no leak of any kind was found. Their gas has never been shut off since the explosion.

This morning Merritt Greene and F. L. Williams, of Pittsburg, president and secretary of the Bridgewater company, accompanied by Thomas McAllister, of Rochester, a superintendent of the company, arrived in the city, and the work of stripping their lines was commenced. City Inspector Harris is on the scene, and will not permit any gas turned on until the line is bared from Wall street to the house of Mr. May. The small boys in the vicinity say there has been a leak in the main at Wall street for at least a year, and their statement is corroborated by older people who have seen the gas lighted.

Secretary Williams, in conversation with a reporter, stated that the leak might never be found, and with the ground in the condition it was Saturday night the explosion might have been caused by a leak 400 feet from the house and the gas could easily have followed a water pipe.

Kodak fiends were on the scene in large numbers, and it is probable several hundred pictures of the wreck will be owned in the city.

To the Public.

I have removed my office from rooms 4, 5 and 6, in the Porter block, and can now be found in rooms 10, 11 and 12, "Exchange" building, new Thompson block, Fifth street, where I will be glad to meet my patrons and the public in general.

J. N. VODREY,
Dentist.

Chart opens for "Tennessee's Pardner," tonight, 8 p. m.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

Number of Important Measures Didn't Receive Favorable Attention in Closing Days of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Among the important projects which failed to receive favorable attention in the closing days of congress were those providing a Pacific cable, for a government armor plate plant, for an anti-ticket scalping law, for an eight-hour law and for a government for Hawaii. The project for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua made progress to the extent that a provision was attached to the river and harbor appropriation providing for a very complete inquiry into the matter. The addition of a provision to the army appropriation bill forbidding the granting of property franchises in Cuba was also an important legislative act.

The most important of the bills passed are the army reorganization bill, the naval personnel bill, the bill providing a code of law for Alaska, the omnibus claims bill and numerous important public building bills. Only three or four bills which had passed both houses of congress failed to receive the president's signature and to become laws. All these were private bills and some of them were pension bills granting pensions to persons who had died since the bills were introduced.

On the naval bill the senate gained only one victory, and that will doubtless prove a barren one. The Tillman amendment, fixing the cost of armor plate for the battleships at \$300 a ton, instead of the \$445 of the house, was retained, but with a proviso that work on none of the ships should be begun until the secretary of the navy had a contract for the armor at the price stipulated. This means probably that no work will be done on any of these battleships until another year has elapsed and the next congress has wrestled with the armor plate question. The house provision for three battleships, three first-class cruisers and six protected cruisers prevailed over the reductions insisted upon by the senate.

The naval bill, as passed, provides for the construction of two submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, if, in the judgment of the secretary of the navy, that type is more efficient than the Plunger type. As the bill passed the house it provided for an enlisted force of 20,000 men in the navy. The number was reduced to 15,000 by the senate. The conferees compromised half way between the two figures, and the law provides for 17,500 enlisted men in the navy.

TENTH TO COME HOME.

Acheson Informed It May Start Within Five or Six Weeks.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Congressman Acheson was informed by Secretary of War Alger that he was confident the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment would be able to leave Manila within the next five or six weeks. The secretary also said he thought it could be arranged to bring the Tenth boys home by way of the Suez canal, if they preferred that route, but gave it as his opinion that the Pacific route would be much more comfortable at that season of the year.

Although no official notice was given out of the fact, Secretary Alger assured Mr. Acheson that the nomination of Colonel A. L. Hawkins of the Tenth to be a brigadier general by brevet had been sent to the senate, but failed of confirmation in the crush of business at the close. Colonel Hawkins cannot, therefore, obtain the brevet rank of general until congress reassembles in the fall.

Tenth Boy Missing.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Major General Otis at Manila: "Casualties near Calococan—First Montana, March 2, band, Private Alfred Cashmore, thigh, slight. Near San Pedro Macati—Third artillery, March 1, Battery G, Sergeant Dennis Shea, hand, severe. Just reported as missing, Grant Cullum, Company C, Tenth Pennsylvania, sent outside lines for information Jan. 27, not seen since."

Transport Reached Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The war department received a dispatch from General Otis concerning the arrival of the transport Ohio at Manila, dated March 4, as follows: "Transport Ohio arrived today. One casualty, Private Ouerston, Company G, Twenty-second infantry, died 22d inst., spinal meningitis."

Alliance.

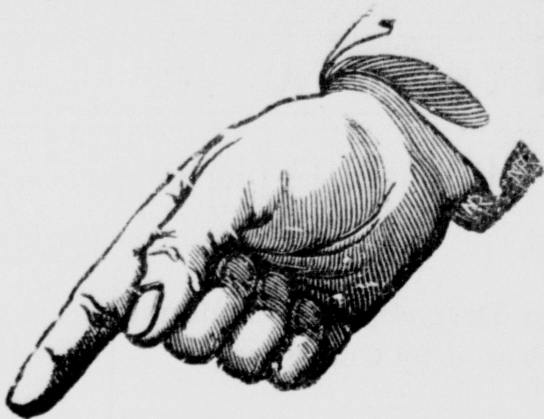
England, Germany, Russia, France,
Imperial nations hail!
Dominion in thy warlike glance
Makes lesser peoples pale.
Great are ye all, and England first,
And one with her are we.
Columbia, queen of the west, was
nursed
At the breast of liberty.

Germany, strong as the strength of
steel,
Impetuous, proud of will;
Her greatness in spite of her iron heel
We must acknowledge still.
Her might is felt, but England's feared,
And so by oppressors are we.
Columbia, queen of the west's, endeared
To lovers of liberty.

Russia, wrapped in a robe of snow,
We cherish her good will;
Friendship shown in the long ago
Leaves us her debtor still.
Kind has she been, but England's best—
Blood of her blood are we.
Columbia, mighty queen of the west,
Learned freedom at her knee.

Impetuous France! Her noble fame
Never shall we forget;
Her son as our own we proudly claim—
Immortal Lafayette!
Her blood she gave, but England's
best—

Bred of her brawn are we.
Columbia, queen of the peerless west,
Makes England doubly free.
—William S. Lord in Chicago Post.



For This Week LEWIS BROTHERS Are Making a SPECIAL OFFER

of the elegant Bed Room Suit
shown in their window, con-
sisting of a Bed, Dresser and
Wash Stand, for

\$19.00.

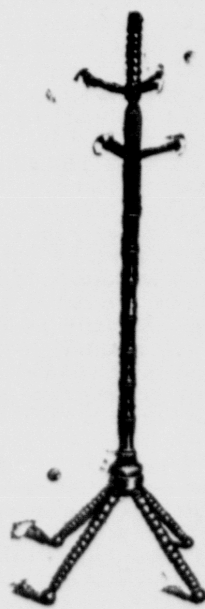
The entire suit is of hard wood.
The dresser and stand have full
serpentine fronts. The dresser
has a heavy beveled plate mirror,
24x30 inches.

We have but a small number
of these suits, but while they last
you can get one delivered any-
where in the city for \$19.00.

This Antique Oak Costumer

\$1.00.

Just the thing for your
office or bed room.



Lewis Brothers,

Exchange Building.

THE EAST END.

WANT TRAINS TO STOP

French China Company After a Change.

POSTMASTER BAIRD TO REMAIN

He Will Not Be Influenced by the Change in the City--Damage by Rain to a Culvert--Doctor Calhoun Ill--Services in the City.

Since the completion of the Sebring pottery in East End attempts have been made on the part of the company to have a station established at Dry Run by the railroad company. So far these efforts have been futile, but within a few weeks a letter will be written to the officials of the road for the purpose of ascertaining the prospects for securing the station during this year. The company will also ask the officials to issue an order to have the local freight trains stop. This request, they hope, will be granted.

No Change There.

It was thought by many people Postmaster Baird would be replaced by another when Postmaster Surles assumes control of the main office. This morning a reporter saw Mr. Baird and when asked if a change was probable he said: "There is no appointing to be done as far as this office is concerned. The position was obtained by civil service examination and is only a clerkship."

Mr. Baird has had control of this substation a number of years, and in every particular has proven himself worthy of the position.

Slips on the Road.

The recent heavy rains have caused a number of slips in the hill above Pennsylvania avenue and along the upper road to the city. These have not been very extensive but it is probable considerable inconvenience will be caused residents on the hill side before many weeks. Several telephone poles on the new road have been placed in a bad position by the slides.

Rain Damaged a Culvert.

The roadway across the culvert in Pennsylvania avenue was not completed Saturday as was expected several days ago. The rain washed a large amount of rubbish in the place and for several days the workmen were unable to do any work. Should good weather prevail during this week the work expected to be done last Saturday will be accomplished soon.

Will Be Repaired.

The rails of the street car company in Mulberry street between the culvert and Pennsylvania avenue are in a bad condition. When a car leaves the bridge spanning the culvert it jumps more than on any other part of the road and the passengers, as a result, are given a severe jolting. When the street is improved the tracks will be placed in good order.

Old Hose House to Go.

The old building long known as the headquarters of the East End Volunteer firemen but abandoned when the new station was fitted up, will soon be a thing of the past. It will be remodeled and converted into a dwelling. The structure was built a number of years ago, and is one of the oldest buildings in East End.

Joined With First Church.

The congregation of the Second U. P. church held services in the city yesterday, because the new church was not ready for occupancy and the hall they formerly occupied was being remodeled. Sunday school was held yesterday afternoon at the homes of the various teachers.

He May Recover.

The condition of Carl McKinnon, who has been suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever for several weeks, is unchanged. No one is allowed to visit the child, but the physicians are of the opinion he will eventually recover.

Doctor Calhoun Ill.

Doctor Calhoun is confined to his home near the fire station suffering with a severe cold. It was thought Saturday he was taking the fever, but his condition is such today that he will be able to be out within a few days.

Improving Tracks.

The railroad company has been experiencing some trouble with its tracks between East End and Dry Run, and Foreman Hickey and his force have been

at work making needed improvements.

Recovering.

Reverend McHenry, Erie street, who has been quite ill for some time, is now able to be about, and is on a fair way to recovery.

PRaises Dos Passos.

A New York Trade Paper Says He Has Large Resources.

The Crockery Journal has the following editorial comment that will doubtless interest many persons in this city: "Very little change has taken place in the affairs of the American Pottery company in the past two weeks. The daily papers have been pounding the trust, but as the options run till April 1st it is a little too early to say that the project has been abandoned. Mr. Dos Passos is a man of large resources and can do much in a month's time."

RESCUED A WAGON.

Street Car Pulled a Vehicle Out of the Mud.

The delivery wagon of Frank Crook stuck in the mud in the Wellsville road Saturday afternoon and the team were unable to pull it out. The driver made several attempts to get out, but was unsuccessful. A street car motorman noticed the plight of the team, and a chain was stretched from the street car to the wagon. Then team and wagon were pulled out of the mud in very short time.

BOARD WILL MEET.

Some Business Will Be Transacted This Evening.

The board of education will meet in regular session in the directors' room of the Central building this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

There is not much business to transact aside from the payment of a number of bills. The matter of increasing the salary of the janitor of the Gardendale school will no doubt be laid over, as will the report of the pure water committee.

NO PROSECUTION

Because the Informant Refuses to Appear as Witness.

A case of cruelty to a horse was reported to the Humane society Saturday.

As usual in such cases the party giving the information did not want to prosecute and was not willing to appear as a witness. Consequently the case was dropped.

WILL PRACTICE.

Association Ball Players Also Studying the Rules.

The Young Men's Christian association basketball team that will play the Alliance club will practice every evening this week, and each member of the team will make a thorough study of the rules in order to avoid fouls.

Tuesday, March 7.

25c gas mantles for 15c.
35c granite pail for 20c.
18c plain matting for 12 1/2c.
30c carpet for 23c.
Smyrna rugs 1/4 off.

Only for one day, Tuesday.

W. A. HILL,
5 and 10.

—Edward McClure spent yesterday in Pittsburg visiting friends.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

Our prices for 1899 will be of great interest to the consumer. During the past 16 years we have waged a steady war against high prices. Our aim has always been to sell only goods of first quality. And to this we credit our success. Every one of our branch stores have a steady increasing trade, which we propose to further increase in 1899.

Price List.

Standard pkg. coffee, per lb.	10c
Cal. prunes, med. size, 5 lb.	25c
Cal. prunes, large size, 3 lb.	25c
Cherry prunes, per lb.	10c
Cal. raisins, 4 1/2 lbs.	25c
Cal. seeded raisins, 3 lbs.	25c
Cleaned currants, 3 lbs.	25c
Fancy pitted plums, per lb.	10c
Fancy evap. pears, per lb.	12c
Fancy evap. apples, per lb.	12c
Fancy evap. peaches, per lb.	12c
Fancy evap. raspberries, per lb.	15c
Fancy evap. cherries, per lb.	15c
Fresh batter crackers, per lb.	05c
Fresh square oyster crackers, per lb.	05c
Fresh ginger snaps, per lb.	07c
Fresh lunch cakes, per lb.	07c
Standard Sugar Corn, per can.	06c
Standard Tomatoes, 3-lb. cans, can.	07c
Standard Tomatoes, 2-lb. cans, can.	06c
Fancy Cream Corn, per can.	08c
Caroline Rice	5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can follow.

FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER SHOE SALE.

About 8,000 pairs yet to be slaughtered, at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

Extensive Improvements

In our store compels us to clean out our entire stock of Shoes, Boots and Rubbers to make room for carpenters and painters at once. Remember every pair is for sale at

FIRE BARGAIN PRICES,

And you know what that means.

Yours For Bargains,

W. H. GASS,

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

AGAINST SPIKED SHOES.

Maine Log Driver Must Change His Footgear in Town.

The Maine legislature has passed a bill forbidding the wearing of spiked shoes or boots in public places and imposing a heavy fine for violations of the law. This is hailed with joy by the railroad companies and the proprietors of hotels, barrooms and other places frequented by river drivers, for they have all suffered greatly from the spiked shoe.

When the river drivers leave the logs at the up river booms and board the trains for Bangor, they don't stop to change their clothes, but come to town with red shirts, nailed shoes and all. They prod the car floors full of little holes and tear rents in the cushions of the seats, occasionally also jabbing a few of the spikes into the insteps of unarmored passengers. When they leave the cars, they proceed directly to the saloons, and there they work more havoc. Last spring a lot of drivers got into a barroom where a new maple floor had just been laid, and after they had crunched around the place long enough to spend \$2 for whisky the floor looked as though it had been peppered with bird shot, and the saloon keeper reckoned his loss at \$40. He had made about 60 cents profit on the drinks, and so he charged up \$39.40 to the spiked shoes.

All over Bangor may be seen floors punched full of little holes by the shoe calks of river drivers, and there is scarcely a policeman in the city who has not been prodded with the spikes of drunken drivers. The spikes are a great help to a man who has to skim around on slippery logs for a living, but when it comes to wearing them in town every one but the drivers suffers. So the legislature, after allowing the nuisance to go on uninterrupted for these many years, has at last drawn the line against the spikes—and the line is at Penobscot boom.—Bangor Cor. New York Sun.

READY FOR ANOTHER.

Evans Has Fought in Two Wars and Is Not Averse to a Third.

Captain Robbley D. Evans was the guest of Cincinnati recently. He appeared at the Chamber of Commerce, which was filled from floor to gallery. Captain Evans had an enthusiastic welcome. In a speech he said:

"I fought as best I could in our late difficulty because our great commander that clear headed commander, William McKinley, told us that a state of war existed, and we knew that he expected us to be victorious. What we knew away down in our hearts was that we were fighting to avenge the 266 brave comrades who died in Havana harbor. It was the blowing up of the Maine that started the buzzsaw those who got in the way of it got hurt. Much has been said of the men who commanded the ships, but let me add a word of praise to the men behind the guns. Our men stood ready to flash out their lives with their guns, and the only reason they did not do it was because of the enemy's bad aim. I thank you for this reception, which I feel is not for me, but for the service I represent. I have been in two wars, and, if God is willing I am ready for the third."

OUR EASY PAYMENT

plan enables many good people to enjoy comforts of life they would never possess if they had to pay cash.

We let you furnish your house as you buy it, viz: pay a little down and a little each pay and enjoy the use of the

Furniture and Carpets

while you are paying.

Try the plan.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE.

Cash or Credit.



STRONG AGAIN!

Sexine Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address,

For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

WANTED.

WANTED--A good girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. K. P. Beattie, 109 Seventh street.

WANTED--A girl for general housework. Inquire at 188 Robinson street.

WANTED--A mould maker, with full experience at blocking and casing. For full instructions or information apply at NEWS REVIEW office.

WANTED--Partner for the mercantile business; business established; good trade; best location in East Liverpool, O.; good opportunity for a bright young man, as he will be given a chance to take full charge; does not require a large capital; reason for selling ill health. Address X. Y. Z., NEWS REVIEW office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE--Line Island, near Sebring's new pottery, East End. For particulars call on or address F. G. Chapman, corner Sixth and Franklin streets.

FOR SALE--A grocery store. Inquire at this office or corner Eleventh and Commerce streets, Wellsville.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT--Furnished rooms, without board, single and en suite, with front sitting room; 157 Fifth street, city.

S. J. MARTIN,
RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The . . . Northwestern Mutual Life's

New Policy is conceded by all Insurance Journals to be as near perfect as it is possible to make it. For rates and further information address or call on

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,
District Agents,

1st National Bank Building.

A. H. BULGER,
Prescription Druggist,
Sixth and West Market Sts.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVIEW

The News Review.

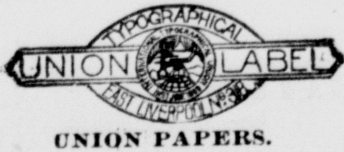
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

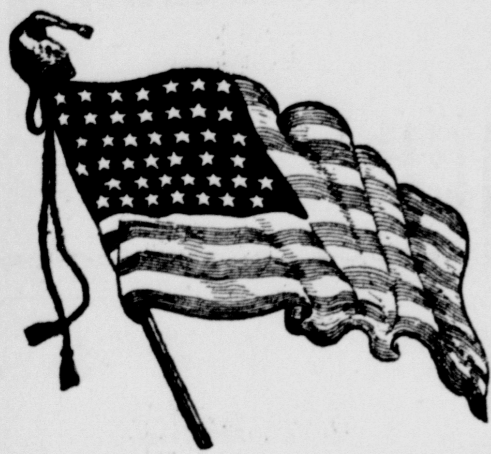
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

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(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
Three Months.....1 25
By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, MARCH 6



All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Labels at the head of their columns



THE consolidation of trade interests
and the annihilation of competition
may or may not be a good move for the
people of this country, but not many
years will be required to solve the prob-
lem. When stocks begin to fall and the
break comes the question will have been
answered, at least for some who now
stick to the trust theory.

PAY YOUR WAY.

Don't be a deadhead. The man who
can and will not PAY HIS WAY is too
mean and contemptible to associate
with. He's a duffer. He's a fraud.
He's a barnacle on society. He must,
on the quiet, feel mean and despise him-
self. This refers to and bears upon the
church member who refuses to pay his
way. He wants a share of all the bless-
ings, and yet he absolutely refuses to
aid in the securing of the blessings.
Mark him; shun him; he's a fraud of
the meanest kind. Pay your way.

WATCH HIM.

He very much needs watching. It is
decidedly to your interest to watch him
and have him shadowed. We refer to
the young man or older man in your
employ who indulges in intoxicants,
visiting saloons by day and by night,
and at times visiting gambling halls and
gambling therein. He is an unsafe
workman, and the very best thing that
you can do, is first to warn him of the
consequences in case he does not desist;
then, if he disregards the warning, dis-
charge him from your service and give
his place to a better and a truer man.
Why? Simply because it will pay you
to do so. It will be a first-class business
transaction for you. The drunkard and
gambler is a mighty poor specimen of
manhood. From a business standpoint,
his employment by you is an utter ab-
surdity. It will not pay you. The
drinker and gambler may use the stereo-
typed old saw: "It's none of my em-
ployer's business what I do with my
time outside of working hours. I'm not
his slave, and I'll do as I best please
when I am away from my case, from the
composing room, from the press
room or job department, from the edi-
torial or reportorial department, from
the bank, the storeroom, the pottery,
the glass house, the blacksmith shop, or
in fact any avenue of life wherein men
strive to make a living or competence."
You never made a sadder mistake,
drinker, debauchee or gambler. It is very
much your employer's business to know
what you do in your so called idle hours.
If you are drinking, gambling or indulg-
ing in debauchery during your hours
OFF duty, you are unfit to do honest
work for your employer when you are
ON duty. You are a miserable invest-
ment, from a purely business stand-
point. The writer personally knows
men in East Liverpool who claim that
their wages are inadequate to meet cur-
rent expenses; and yet these same men
spend sufficient each month in the
saloons to keep in comparative comfort
a widow and two small children for that
length of time. Watch your workmen. Em-
ploy sober and honorable men. They are
to be had. The woods are full of them.
Teach men that they cannot defy the
laws of sobriety, decency and honor,
and then expect employment and good
wages and give poor and inadequate
service in return, and the power of the
gambling hell and infamous saloon will
be materially lessened. Don't employ a
bad man when you can get a good one.

DEWEY WAS PRAISED

Rev. C. F. Swift Also Severely
Condemned

THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY MATTER

Doctor Jackson, Presiding Elder, Preached
at the First M. E. Church--Nine Members
Added to the First U. P. Roll--Union
Services.

At the Methodist Protestant church
last evening Rev. C. F. Swift preached
an interesting sermon to a large congre-
gation. The text was taken from He-
brews x, xxiii. The speaker in part
said: "God designed men and women
to be conquerors, and not slaves. He
makes you instead of these monarchs
and kings. What would Dewey have
done at Manila without the conscious-
ness of the work which was before him?
Last year our homes were decorated, we
sang the praises of the glorious victories
of our boys in the field. When Schley
sent word that victory was big enough
for all, our enthusiasm knew no
bounds. Today what a change. We
are investigating Schley and Sampson to
find out who is the greater. It is a
shame. The people who sang praise
yesterday are the ones who are investi-
gating today. Don't sing your praises
of men, for the man you praise today
may persecute you tomorrow. Dewey
knew the work before him. The people
at Washington and of our country
knew this. He once said: 'Wine can-
not make a good soldier,' and by leaving
it alone he has a record for himself that
no other man in the navy has made."

The services at the First Presbyterian
church last evening were very largely
attended, and the pastor, Doctor Lee,
delivered an interesting sermon from
the subject, "The greatest deceiver or
the wise and foolish in salvation." The
male quartet and the choir rendered
some pleasing selections, and the special
song service was heartily enjoyed. A
short after session was held.

The First and Second U. P. churches
held union services in the city yester-
day, and the attendance was large.
Doctor Taggart preached at the morn-
ing service from the text "Rending of
the Vail" and in the evening Reverend
Greene preached on "Is It Well With
Thy Soul." As a result of the special
services held last week nine persons
were added to the church at the morn-
ing service.

"Laws and Limits of Responsibility"
was the subject of an interesting ser-
mon preached last evening in St.
Stephen's church by Rev. Edward
Weary. A large congregation was
present.

Rev. T. E. Lloyd, of Cleveland, ar-
rived in the city at noon today. He
will preach during the week at St.
Stephen's church.

Doctor Jackson, presiding elder of the
Steubenville district, conducted services
at the First M. E. church yesterday.
The attendance was very large, and the
sermons excellent.

PATRONIZE THE USHERS.

Help the Boys Along With Their Enter-
tainment.

The ushers of the Grand Opera House
are gentlemanly, clever and courteous
to the amusement going public, and
they are worthy of your commendation.
Show that you appreciate their actions
by purchasing a ticket for Thursday
night, March 9, when "Tennessee's
Partner" will be given at the Grand
Opera House. It is the "Usher's Bene-
fit." Tickets will be on sale at the box
office at 8 o'clock tonight, Monday,
March 6, and afterward at Reed's drug
store. Help the boys along.

Corporal Taylor Well.

Arthur Taylor Saturday received a
letter from his son, who is a corporal in
the Fourth U. S. infantry, now located
at Manila. He states that he is in good
health and says he expects to be home
in the near future.

Chart opens for "Tennessee's
Partner," tonight, 8 p. m.

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove
dangerous. Go to your druggist and
ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat
affection and does it promptly and
thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neg-
lect to use it.

25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

PAID SOME OLD FINES

Visits to Mayor Bough Cost
Money.

COLORED MAN PUT IN JAIL

There Is No Charge Against Him, but a
Coal Company Has Been Missing Fuel
From Its Cars and Is Expected to Make
Complaint Tonight.

Mayor Bough had no cases before him
this morning, but Saturday night sev-
eral old offenders went to city hall and
paid their fines.

William Rigby, who was arrested
Saturday night one week ago, pleaded
guilty to the charge of being drunk and
was fined \$9.60. He paid and departed.
Soon afterward came William Lawmox,
of Wellsville. A charge of intoxication
was placed against him when he was
arrested, and Saturday evening he was
asked for \$6.60, which he paid. When
he was arrested last Saturday he gave
his name as Davidson. He promised he
would never be in city hall again.

This morning Officer Mahony ar-
rested a colored man. Someone
has been taking coal from the
West End Coal company. The firm has
been missing coal from its cars for some
time, and not until recently has it been
ascertained who took the fuel. A charge
will be made against the prisoner this
evening by the company.

There were no arrests Saturday night
or yesterday, although a large number
of drunks were on the streets.

MISS AZDELL'S WEDDING.

Details of the Ceremony as Given by a
Denver Paper.

Details of the marriage of Miss Belle
Azdell have been received in the city,
one Denver paper giving it as follows:

"Miss Mary Belle Azdell and Mr.
Frank Ernest Marshall were married at
the residence of the bride's mother, 2930
Lake Place, Tuesday evening, Feb 20th
at 6 o'clock, Rev. J. G. Kennedy offici-
ating, while Miss Mary Madeline Mar-
shall and Miss Anna Kennedy managed
the ring and glove.

"The above may serve to chronicle the
mere facts, but they give no hint as to
the beautiful picture which the bride
and groom made as they stood under the
archway of the doors which separate
the parlors, framed in by heavy draperies
of smilax thickly set with white carna-
tions while some fine arecarias formed
the background of green.

"The natural beauty of the bride was
enhanced by the becoming dress of
white satin, while the groom looked his
best in his black suit with white tie and
gloves. Soft strains of music added
charm to the unique ring ceremony
which made these young people man
and wife. While the friends showered
congratulations the opening above their
heads showered rice. The dining room
in its best robes of white and green gave
promise of the good things to come
which was fully realized in the dinner
which followed, even the courses keep-
ing well to the green and white.

"The presents were many and costly.
The night train carried the happy
couple to Tarkia, Mo., where several
weeks will be spent with the groom's
mother and sister after which they will
be at home to their friends at 3054 West
Twenty-Ninth avenue. The groom is
proprietor of the Capital Cornice and
Heating Co., while the bride is one of
the workers in the Boulevard United
Presbyterian church."

STREET RAILWAY CASE

Is Listed For Trial In Lisbon This
Week.

LISBON, March 6.—[Special]—The fol-
lowing assignment of cases has been
made for common pleas court this
week:

March 6—I. S. Taylor versus William
M. Wright. Tuesday—Richard Gar-
ner versus Henry Bergman, Henry Sut-
ton versus Elizabeth Sutton, Samuel
Basler versus Anna Croft. Wednesday
—O. Langley versus James Kennedy, F.
Seiler versus A. Neal, Euphemia Mc-
Cord versus Emma Laughlin. Thurs-
day—Charles A. McKenna versus East
Liverpool Railway company, Sterling
Mining company versus Quaker Mining
company. Friday—Ohio versus Harry
Shaffer.

Read Bagley's Bread Ad.

Don't you fail to read it, ye house-
keepers; you will find it today on the
8th page. Bagley will give you the
best bread put upon the market,
palatable and healthy, made from the
best and purest flour, the product of
skillful bakers. Be wise, and get your
bread at Bagley's.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

BENDHEIM'S.

THE LOW PRICES

At which we are selling

SHOES

Have never been excelled and rarely ever equaled
here or anywhere else.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Women's Button Shoes.

148 pairs \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 kinds.

Choice **\$1.39** Choice
From Lot From Lot

This is one of the very best bargains we ever offered
and we call your particular attention to it. Most all sizes
and widths in this lot.

Children's Shoes.

Special lots at **49c, 65c, 75c and 98c**, reduced from
75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

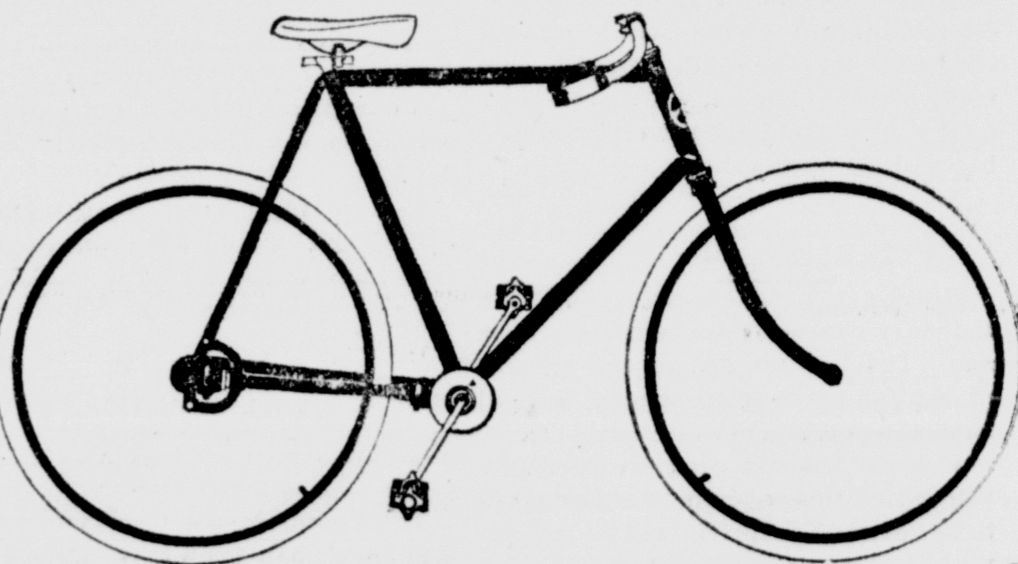
Misses' Shoes.

Special lots at **81c, 98c and \$1.48**, reduced from
\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.

Men's and Women's Shoes.

WINTER WEIGHTS. \$5.00 kinds now **\$3.50**. \$4.00
kinds now **\$2.90**. \$3.00 kinds now **\$2.39**. \$2.50 kinds
now **\$1.98**. Etc.

BENDHEIM'S. DIAMOND.



COLUMBIA 1899 MODEL

Is a BEAUTY. It has no equal.
Wait and see it at

The Eagle Hardware Co., EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.

This week we continue

OUR 1-4 OFF SALE

OF

Blankets

AND

Comforts

\$3.00 Comforts for - - - \$2.25

\$2.00 Comforts for - - - 1.50

And ALL GRADES of BLANKETS

at the same discount to close out.

Special BIG Bargains in Sample

BLANKETS and COMFORTS.

THE S. G. HARD CO.
THE BIG STORE.

LEASED A GRAVEYARD

A Local Man Was Drilling at Scio

WHEN AN INJUNCTION APPEARED

The Matter Was Before Judge Mansfield In Steubenville Saturday and Will Be Ended In Cadiz Tomorrow--An Unusual Case.

One of the most enterprising and best known oil men of the city is deeply interested in a suit to be heard before Judge Mansfield in Cadiz tomorrow. It involves the development of a portion of a cemetery at Scio.

When the field became a factor in oil business the gentleman in question saw its worth, but it was too late to secure territory in the town. There was one piece, however, that had not been taken up, and this he soon had under lease for 20 years. It was six acres of the cemetery, and the deal had been made with the township trustees. A well was located and in a short time the drill was going merrily. Then someone happened to think that an oil well did not look well in the graveyard, and means were taken to stop the drilling. An injunction was served on the Liverpool man by the sheriff of Harrison county, and the driller was notified to cease operations. He did, but later returned to work, and he was notified to appear and answer to a charge of contempt of court. The matter, of course, could not end there, and Judge Mansfield heard it in Steubenville Saturday. He gave no decision, but decided to continue the hearing on the case tomorrow.

The Liverpool gentleman in speaking of the matter said to the NEWS REVIEW that he had no desire whatever to desecrate the graveyard since the six acres leased contained no graves and there were wells nearer the occupied portion of the cemetery than the one he was drilling. He believed the township might realize something from the oil beneath the surface of that section, and since it can be done without disturbing the dead he can see no reason why his position is not as firm as the Berea into which he hopes to drill.

SUIT ENTERED

For the Amount of a Note by F. E. Grosshans.

LISBON, March 6.—[Special]—Frank E. Grosshans has brought suit against Thomas Robinson to recover \$105 due on a note. The defendant gave a chattel mortgage on his household furniture to secure payment.

The will of George Wells, late of Liverpool, has been admitted to probate, and W. H. and G. W. Wells have been appointed executors. The bond is \$10,000.

The will of Mary Orr, late of Franklin township, has been admitted to probate.

A marriage license was granted to E. E. Seicht and Viridi Bilger, Washingtonville.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mary Holmes Seminary Burned to the Ground Yesterday.

J. W. Gipner today received a telegram from Mrs. M. B. Johnson, a teacher in the sewing department of Mary Holmes seminary, West Point, Miss., stating that the seminary was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, but that the inmates were all saved.

Mrs. Johnson is very well known in the city, and many people here have donated toward the support of the home.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Will Be Made by the Republican Committee For Primaries.

The Republican central committee will meet Wednesday evening and will make preliminary arrangements for the city primaries which will be held Saturday, March 18.

Committees will be appointed and the amounts the candidates are to be assessed will be determined. The last day for receiving names of aspirants will also be fixed.

Neuropathy Progressing.

Many patients from various states are here taking treatment from Doctor Larkins. Some idea of this extensive business can be formed when it is learned that over ten thousand treatments have been given in the office of Doctor Larkins during the last fourteen months. This has proved to be the most permanent method of curing diseases known.

—Miss Agner Cochran, of Pittsburg, who spent yesterday in this city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Leonard, of West Market street.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PIPE TRUST IS DELAYED

The Hitch Is Over the Amount of Stock.

ITS FAILURE IS PREDICTED

By a Financial Authority In New York Who Thinks Too Much Water Will Be Injected Into the Project If It Is Capitalized at \$25,000,000.

Some people in New York are of the opinion that the sewer pipe trust will not have plain sailing. The New York Commercial, a financial authority, has the following on the matter.

"The consummation of the sewer pipe combine has been deferred for another week. The final arrangements will in all probability be completed on Monday, March 13, when another meeting will take place. All the representatives of the sewer pipe manufacturers left town last night, having completed negotiations with Mr. Dos Passos, who is promoting the deal. The delay is not taken to be significant of any hitch to the proceedings. The adjournment was taken to permit incorporated companies to meet and make a formal statement. One who is anxious that the scheme should go through stated to a reporter yesterday:

"I am afraid that if the capitalization of the American Sewer Pipe company be placed at \$25,000,000 the scheme will not go through.

"It will not be subscribed," he concluded."

A BIG STONE.

Rolled Off the Hill at Walker and Through a House.

This afternoon at about 1 o'clock a great stone rolled off the hill above Walker, and passed through a house. No one was injured.

A Cold Snap In Kentucky.

Among the freaks of the cold weather was the effect of the freezing of a bottle of mineral water in the drug store of Waters & Browne. On opening the store Monday morning several of the bottles of water were frozen, but there was one in particular that presented a curious appearance. The cork from this bottle had been forced and was nearly balanced on the top of an icicle which protruded about two inches from the mouth of the bottle. Mr. Paul Booker, who generally has a ready explanation for what would appear to some a phenomenon, says that the cork was forced from the bottle by the expansion of the water, and that, owing to the extreme cold, the water that followed the cork froze in a vertical position and the icicle was formed just in time to catch on its top the cork as it was returning from the ceiling.—Springfield (Ky.) News Letter

Stuck to His Contract.

When the American navy wanted a lot of shells for 6 pounder rapid fire guns a few months ago and advertised for bids, a Hartford mechanic and contractor, Clement M. Broderick, entered the lists and carried off the order for 100,000 shells. Various competitors tried to freeze him or buy him out, but he stuck to the contract and has started a factory of his own to make the projectiles. He has also found a way to make fuses for these shells at a lower rate than all previous contractors. He has a contract for furnishing 200,000 of these fuses to Uncle Sam.

Assumed Charge.

Capt. P. D. Titus, of Dayton, has assumed command of the Salvation army in this city. He will continue his work during this month and another change of officers will be made in April.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—D. C. Thomas, of Toronto, spent yesterday in the city visiting friends.
—Mrs. Joseph Chetwynd and Mrs. R. L. Herbert returned today from a short visit with Wheeling friends.

WELLSVILLE.

WANT A LOT OF THINGS

Union Reform Party Presents Its Platform.

DIRECT LEGISLATION FAVORED

Only Home Labor For Public Improvements--City Officers to Give Bond. Against Saloons--All the News of Wellsville.

The Union Reform party has prepared a platform of principles and nominated a ticket for the spring election. The ticket is as follows:

Water works trustee, G. W. Menough; cemetery trustee, P. White; constable, J. W. Brown; school board, C. L. V. McKee, Mary P. Wells. Councilmen: J. H. Catlett, H. A. Fraser, A. C. Van Dyke, W. H. Daughaday. Assessors: J. H. Gitchee, William Wooster, W. E. Davis, W. F. Blackburn, M. C. Excell.

The platform is as follows:

"We declare for an honest and economical administration of the city government, to the end that the people be not burdened with bonds and taxes.

"We endorse the principle of direct legislation, and favor submitting the following to a vote of the people:

"Ordinance prohibiting the running of saloons.

"Ordinance investing the power to borrow money exclusive in the people.

"Ordinance requiring city supervision of public improvements and employment of home labor.

"We demand the enactment of an ordinance requiring all persons who handle city funds to give ample security.

"In the interest of society we demand that all places of vice and dens for gambling be suppressed.

"That the school faculty be required to comply faithfully with the law insuring instruction to our youth upon the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system."

Personal.

Miss Mary Smith is a Pittsburg visitor today.

Miss Julia Barnes left for a visit at her home in Beaver Saturday evening.

Master Della O'Hara is quite ill with tonsillitis.

Miss Cora Lawson is reported worse this morning.

Miss Mary Stokes is again convalescent after several weeks' illness.

Miss Alma Holtz leaves in a few days for Beaver where she will continue her musical studies.

F. L. Wells is in Lisbon today on business.

Messrs. George and Harvey Lones were the guests of their mother, W. L. Lones, over Sabbath.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet McKenzie leave tomorrow for Columbus where they will visit friends for several weeks.

The little son of M. C. Moore is quite ill with cholera infantum.

Doctor Detchon left this morning for Salineville where he will resume his practice.

The family of Andrew House shipped their household goods to Salineville this morning where they will reside.

Ohio Valley Ordinance.

Council will meet in regular session this evening, and has at least two important matters to consider.

An ordinance will be introduced permitting the Ohio Valley Gas company to lay pipes in the streets. It is expected the measure will pass. The other matter is a report of the survey of the city for the sewer system, so far as it has been made.

News of Wellsville.

Mrs. Jeff Patterson is spending several days with her father in New Brighton, who is very ill. It was learned this morning his condition was such that it is probable he will not recover.

Ellis Stoffel and Lewis Coleman were arrested by Officer Duncan for the robbery committed in Doctor Detchon's office about a week ago. Coleman is now out on bail, but Stoffel is still in the lockup. The boys will probably be bound over to court.

Work on the big stack of the mill has been delayed and will not be resumed for several days.

The infant son of Arthur Deely died Saturday evening of grip fever. Reverend Thrapp had charge of the services, which were held at the house this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Spring Hill cemetery.

—John T. Kelley left this morning for Cleveland where he will remain several days on business.

Ladies,

after you have bought some

Elegant Lacc Curtains

Don't it "give you that tired feeling" to see the same things in half a dozen other houses?

Buying of us you avoid this, because in fine Curtains we have exclusive designs and only enough of a kind for one house.

This, together with our great variety and low prices, is making our Curtain Department larger and more popular each year.

The new spring stock of both

CURTAINS AND PORTIERES

is now unpacked and ready for your inspection.

We have plenty to go around, but remember the early callers have the most to choose from.

THE S. G. HARD CO.
THE BIG STORE.

RIVER CAME UP.

Heavy Rains Caused It to Reach the Highest Point In Several Months.

The heavy rain of Saturday and yesterday morning caused a swell in the river at this port last night, and this morning the marks at the wharf registered 22 feet and rising at the rate of three inches an hour. It is a rise of seven feet since yesterday morning. The river came up rapidly until about noon, and at a late hour the stream was swelling. The river is now higher than it has been for many months.

The Kanawha and Ben Hur got up yesterday afternoon, but the Keystone State did not arrive at this port until 10:40 o'clock this morning. The boats brought in considerable freight, and much is at the wharf awaiting shipment south tonight.

The Tornado passed down yesterday afternoon with a tow and had a little trouble at Walker on account of the wind. No damage was done.

Bought a Stable.

Will Timmons has purchased the livery stable of John Rayl, Union street.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

Arthur C. Aiston's Great Comedy-Drama,

TENNESSE'S PARDNER,

A Heart Story Of the Hills.

The play was suggested by Bret Harte's popular remembrance of the same name, and is fittingly termed the "Alabama" and "Shore Acres" of the west. Not a piece of house scenery used in the entire production, a car load of special stuff being carried.

CHART OPEN TONIGHT
at the office of the theater.

The ushers of the Grand have paid a large guarantee for this attraction, and are prepared to insure a first class performance.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. E. M'DONALD,

Liverpool Town ship

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL D. NORAGON,

of Wellsville

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

SAMUEL BUELL,

Perry Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

WILLIAM B. M'CORD,

Liverpool Town ship

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election

CITY.

FOR ASSESSOR--SECOND WARD.

J. E. ANDERSON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR COUNCIL--THIRD WARD.

GEORGE PEACH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR COUNCIL--FIRST WARD.

M. F. ALBRIGHT.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

TOWNSHIP.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

JOSEPH P. HANLON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

DANIEL M'LANE.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

One-Half Million Dollars

worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.

The Hill Real Estate Co.
105 Sixth St., City.

STORIES ABOUT KIPLING

Some Biographical Odds and Ends of Interest.

HIS EDITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Amusing Reminiscences of the Famous Author. Written by His Colleague, Editor E. Kay Robinson. Kipling's Life at His Brattleboro Home.

The private life of Rudyard Kipling has always been screened from the public gaze, but a few biographical odds and ends have at one time or another seen the light. For example, we know something of what his duties were on 'The Civil and Military Gazette.' He had to prepare for the press all the telegrams of the day; he had to provide extracts and paragraphs; he made articles out of official reports; he wrote brief editorial notes; he kept an eye on sports and looked after local news generally; finally he read all proofs except those of editorials, and on top of all this work he composed innumerable verses and stories. In his remarkable story of 'The Man Who Would Be King' he has given us a sketch of himself sitting at his desk one Saturday night waiting to put the paper to press.

"A king or courtier was dying at the other end of the world," he says, "and the paper was to be held until the last possible moment. It was a pitchy, black, hot night and raining—now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust. * * * The thing, whatever it was, was keeping us back. It would not come off. * * * I drowsed off and wondered whether the telegram was a blessing and whether this dying man was aware of the inconvenience and delay he was causing. * * * The clock hands crept up to 3 o'clock, and the machines spun their flywheels two or three times to see that all was in order before I said the word that would set them off. I could have shrieked aloud. Then the roar and rattle of the wheels shivered the quiet into little bits.

It was in this trying environment that Kipling nevertheless composed some of his best things. In a couple of pages on 'My First Book,' which he contributed to McClure's four or five years ago, he told something about the way in which his verses were written, saying:

"Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Moslem of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length today. You giving more soon. One-third column just proper. Always can take on third page.' Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as 'ek aur chiz—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic, because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his f's cut away to make long s's. And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper."

Of course these verses immediately attracted the attention of the English exiles in India, and scores of people soon began to demand the publication of the rhymes in book form. This was a little more than Kipling had bargained for when he dashed off his lines as the exigencies of the paper or the inspiration of the moment suggested. Here again we may quote his own words:

"A real book was out of the question. But I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price if I did not use the office time; also I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of book, a lean, oblong docket, wire stitched, to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of 20 years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply post-cards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelve as thirteen, no commission and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees and was transferred from the publisher, the left hand pocket, direct to the author, the right hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements."

Kipling's old editor in India, E. Kay Robinson, has written some delightful reminiscences of the famous author. When they first became acquainted, the editor was disappointed in his assistant, but they soon became fast friends. Mr. Robinson gives some amusing notes on the personality of his colleague. He says:

"There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention—namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink pot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning, I had to shout to him to 'stand off,' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me would send the penful of ink—he always had a full pen in his hand—flying all over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire, plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint looking object. * * * When I knew Kipling in India, he was bubbling over with poetry, which his hard day's office work gave him no time to write. The efforts of the native police band in the public gardens at Lahore to discourse English music to a sparse gathering of native nurses and infants would awaken as we passed some rhythm with accompanying words in his mind, and he would be obviously ill at ease because he could not get within reach of pen and ink. Whether Kipling would ever have been much of a musician I cannot say, but I know that all the poems he wrote during the years we worked together—many of the 'Departmental Ditties,' for instance—were written not only to music, but as music. I have before me now one of Kipling's poems of the 'Departmental Ditty' order which was never published. One of India's 'little wars' was in progress, and our special correspondent had telegraphed that on account of our newspaper's comments on the composition of the general's staff he had been boycotted by the general's orders. 'Here,' said I, handing the telegram to Kipling, 'is a subject for a nice little set of verses.'

"Kipling read the telegram, thought a moment, then said: 'I have it. How would this do—'Rum tiddy um ti tum ti tum; tra la la ti tum ti tum?' or words to that effect hummed in notes that suggested a solo on the bugle. I was quite accustomed to having verses in their inception stage submitted in this shape for editorial approval, so I said that the poem sounded excellent and returned to my work. In 20 minutes Kipling came to me with the verses, which began:

"General Sir Arthur Victorious Jones,
Great is vermillion splashed with gold."

Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe, in his recent book called "Literary Haunts and Homes," describes Kipling's house at Brattleboro—the house known as Naulahka—and tells something of the author's daily life. He says:

"His study—whence some of his books have been removed to England—is a pleasant apartment at the south end of the mansion, with that animating landscape in view from its windows, and here, denying himself to all comers, he worked carefully and methodically for some hours of each morning recording his inventions and fancies in a characteristically clear and diminutive chirography—revising extensively and destroying so much that a friend says 'his waste basket sometimes contains more manuscript than his desk after a morning's labor.' Here he produced much of the virile and impassioned master verse of 'The Seven Seas' that marked him as a major poet, many of the incomparable stories of the 'Jungle Books' and the whole of that delightfully vivid and vigorous tale of the Gloucester fisher folk, 'Captains Courageous.' Although he had not yet reached the 'dollar a word' period of his authorship, his neighbors considered that 'his was the most profitable industry in the town.'

"The later hours of the day were devoted to exercise—including a daily excursion to the postoffice—and to recreations which show him to be thoroughly in love with life, notwithstanding the inexorable fatalism of some of his tales. His aversion to horses disinclined him for driving, he at first walked much over the surrounding hills and through all the near countryside. Later he preferred bicycling, and was often met in the rural roads and lanes mounted upon his wheel, and not infrequently accompanied by his wife. In these afternoon excursions his short, sturdy, broad shouldered figure was usually clad in a plain suit of gray; his round, swarthy face was shaded by a broad brimmed soft hat; his gray blue eyes always looked through glasses worn to correct astigmatism. He rode rapidly and well, and had a ready salutation for every passing acquaintance. Occasionally he found recreation in cultivating his garden or in winter shoveling aside the newly fallen snow, in going abroad upon snowshoes, or gleefully coasting over the glittering crust upon his own hill-

side. Some time—not too much—he gave to social functions, in which he showed himself to be an unassuming and courteous guest and the most devoted and hospitable of hosts. Among other visitors he entertained the gifted creator of 'Sherlock Holmes' and 'A Desert Drama,' Conan Doyle, who here had a most enjoyable experience of a New England Thanksgiving, although it was snowless and the anticipated sleigh ride had to be foregone.

"Kipling's affectionate regard for his home upon this sunny mountain side is expressed in the name he bestowed upon it, The Naulahka, meaning the very dear or precious—literally, 'costing nine lakhs.' It is the first and only habitation which he ever erected for himself. Here he dwelt for some years and wrought much of his marvelous work, here one of his children was born, and, whether he is to return to abide beneath this roof-tree, as has been hoped, or whether his presence here is to remain but a memory, the spot must ever be regarded with tender interest by reason of its association with a transcendent genius and a wondrous literary artist." —New York Tribune.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Judge Baldwin of Connecticut Thinks It Should Be Revived.

Connecticut has found an advocate of a return to the whipping post as a means of punishing criminals, especially the younger criminals, in Simeon E. Baldwin, judge of the Connecticut supreme court of errors and professor of constitutional law in Yale university. Judge Baldwin believes that modern methods of punishing crime are altogether too refined; that they are not severe enough to have any deterrent effect upon the criminals whom they are intended to reform. Judge Baldwin stated his case at a recent meeting of the Municipal Judges' association of Connecticut, which met in New Haven before which he read a paper on "Corporal Punishment."

"Society," said Judge Baldwin, "needs to be protected from the criminal, and the sending of young and old to a penal institution, where they are further schooled in crime, does not any longer have the sanction of the community. Whipping is a form of punishment which all men shrink from. The stigma of it is felt alike by hardened criminal and novice in crime. Moreover, the pain is sharp and comparatively of short duration. On the other hand, it is admitted that to the criminal it makes but little difference whether he is sent to prison for one year or half a score, for many of them find better homes and certainly better care there than anywhere else. To the industrious and self-respecting citizen imprisonment is a dreaded punishment, but not so to the old offender."

Judge Baldwin reviewed the effect which the whipping post had had in southern states, and said it could be revived in Connecticut with advantage to the community and to the criminal classes. He described wife beating as a crime that could be treated advantageously by the application of the lash, and he also thought that it would be far more beneficial to boys than a term in the reform school. He declared that many young men and boys would reform their ways if on their first appearance in court they received a sound drubbing instead of being sentenced to a short term in jail. It was only silly prejudice that could prevent the re-institution of this good old Connecticut blue law. It was natural to believe that the New Haven public might be shocked by the erection of a whipping post upon the old green, but he thought that any squeamishness on this score would be balanced by the great benefit that would accrue to the community. If this sentiment were too strong the stripes might be administered in private, in the cell room of the local jail or workhouse. In any case the professor was persuaded that what the criminal classes of Connecticut and other states needed above all things was a good, old-fashioned whipping post and a vigorous administrator of the same. He thought that the time had come to put an end to the attractiveness of modern jail life and to substitute something in its place that would really be distasteful to those who fell under the jurisdiction of the courts.

Up to Date Burglars.

The Oberlin (O.) Bank company's vault was entered by burglars a few mornings ago. No money was obtained as the robbers failed to get into the big safe, evidently for lack of time. The trolley wire of the electric road runs past the bank. The robbers tapped this wire and carried the current into the bank and to a dry battery in the basement, from which wires were run to an electric drill at the outside door of the vault. After forcing this door the thieves inserted a charge of powder in a hole made with their electric drill and blew the interior of the vault into a thousand pieces. The walls on all sides were badly shattered plastering was torn off, and the vault doors were blown over 20 feet out of their place.

Pennsylvania Lumber Industry.

The number of logs rafted out of the Susquehanna boom at Williamsport in 1898 was 130,000,000 feet against 110,000,000 feet in 1897. It is estimated that 110,000,000 feet of logs will be brought down on the floods this spring.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Pittsburgh	Ar.	15:45	11:30	14:30	11:00
Rochester	Ar.	6:35	2:15	5:25	11:50
Beaver	Ar.	6:40	2:20	5:30	11:55
Vanport	Ar.	6:45	2:25	5:35	11:58
Industry	Ar.	6:50	2:30	5:40	12:00
Cooks Ferry	Ar.	6:55	2:35	5:45	12:03
Smiths Ferry	Ar.	7:00	2:40	5:50	12:05
East Liverpool	Ar.	7:10	2:50	6:00	12:10
Wellsville	Ar.	7:30	2:55	6:20	12:40

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Baltimore.	Ar.	PM	PM	PM	PM
Wellsville	Ar.	7:38	3:05	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	Ar.	7:43		12:50	
Yellow Creek	Ar.	7:48		12:55	
Portsmouth	Ar.	7:53		1:00	
Ironville	Ar.	8:00	3:22	1:06	
Salineville	Ar.	8:16	3:38	1:27	
Bayard	Ar.	9:00	4:10	2:05	
Alliance	Ar.	9:30	4:33	2:30	
Ravenna	Ar.	10:10	4:58	3:10	
Hudson	Ar.	10:43	5:25	3:40	
Cleveland	Ar.	12:10	5:55	4:30	

Eastward.	Ar.	PM	PM	PM	PM
Wellsville	Ar.	7:45	3:10	6:55	5:55
Wellsville Shop	Ar.	7:50		6:58	5:59
Yellow Creek	Ar.	7:57		7:04	6:05
Port Homer	Ar.	8:03	3:23	7:09	6:09
Empire	Ar.	8:10	3:28	7:14	6:17
Elliottsville	Ar.	8:17	3:35	7:18	6:21
Portsville	Ar.	8:23	3:41	7:23	6:26
Costonia	Ar.	8:28	3:46	7:28	6:31
Steubenville	Ar.	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55
Mingo Jc.	Ar.	8:51	4:07	7:53	7:05
Brilliant	Ar.	8:58	4:14	8:00	7:12
Brilliant	Ar.	9:07	4:23	8:09	7:21
Portsville	Ar.	9:13	4:29	8:15	7:27
Yorkville	Ar.	9:19	4:35	8:20	7:32
Martins Ferry	Ar.	9:32	4:48	8:38	7:52
Bridgeport	Ar.	9:40	4:50	8:45	7:58
Bellaire	Ar.	9:50	5:05	8:45	8:10

Dayman Sleeping Cars are run on Trains 336 and 337, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 336, 337 and 340 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

3-27-98. P. H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Time table effective January 16, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galliee.
No. 6.....	2 20 p. m.
No. 34.....	6 50 a. m.
No. 30.....	11 45 a. m.

Lv. N. Galliee.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 30 a. m.
No. 33.....	5 15 p. m.
No. 35.....	6 45 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIEE. Connections at New Galliee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, J. M. KELLY, B. C. SIMMS, W. L. THOMPSON, O. C. VODREY, JNO. O. THOMPSON, JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

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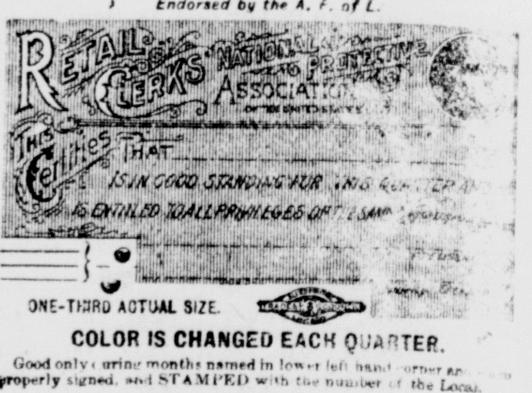
193 Washington Street.

ALL the News in the News Review.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.
All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this Ask for it when making your purchases.
Entered by the A. F. of L.



COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only if entire month's name in lower left hand corner is properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailors' Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the produce of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

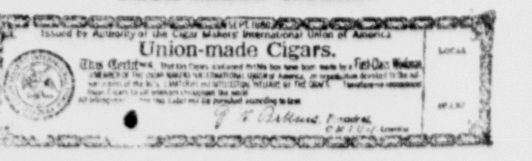


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

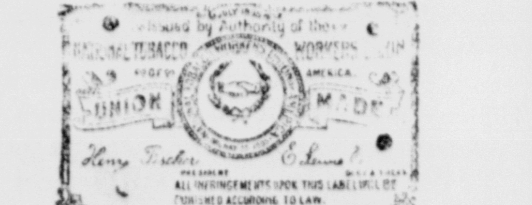
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



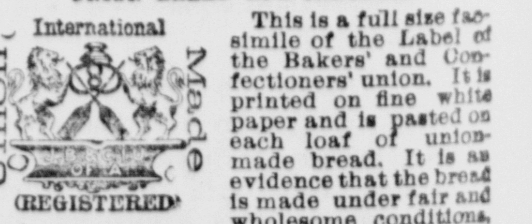
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is as evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions.

and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



MISSION OF BERESFORD

A Commercial Understanding,
Not a Political Alliance.

THE OPEN DOOR IN FAR CATHAY.

Thinks United States and Great Britain
Should Stand Together in Main-
taining the Integrity of the Chi-
nese Empire—Trade in the Orient.

Lord Charles Beresford, who arrived
in New York a few days ago, was en-
tertained by the American Asiatic as-
sociation at a dinner at Delmonico's, and
in the course of an address said:

"I have been treated with the most
extraordinary good fellowship and kind-
ness all through America. In coming to
your country I found myself in a diffi-
cult position. I thought if I were to
speak here there might be several
thoughts flash through the minds of
your people. One was that I might be
a sort of pilot, finding out what the
state of American opinion was with
the idea of an alliance with England
and hoping perhaps that your alliance
might help us in difficulties that we
might meet with in the east in the fu-
ture. I assure you nothing of that sort
has been in my mission.

"Another idea prevalent is that I am
a government emissary.

"I have nothing whatever to do with
the government of any sort, kind or de-
scription. I imagine really that I should
be the last person the government
would pick for such a mission. I am
generally employed in finding out the
faults of the government. You will
agree with me that my previous career
does not quite entitle me to be a com-
mercial or financial agent to the east.
Therefore I believe I was only asked to
go because the chambers of commerce
said, 'We will send out that man be-
cause he does not care for anything or
anybody, and he will tell the truth.'

"There is no politics in the devel-
opment of trade and commerce for any
country. All politics, no matter how
strongly they may feel in opposite direc-
tions, are united in that one point—
that trade and commerce are good for
the world, are good for their country.
The development is necessary, and it is
not a party question.

"Now there has been a general con-
sensus of opinion, so far as I can see,
among those nations that trade in China
with the open door is the best policy.
But in my humble opinion—and I am
rather a practical man—I do not see
that it is any use for us to hallow
the open door unless we put forward
some way in which we are to keep it
open, and that way should be a clear,
strong and definite proposition, which
should be courteous to all nations.

"Let us do something. If we are to
have the open door, let us put down a
clear and understandable line in which
we can keep that door open.

"With regard to that word 'alliance'
I do not think it is a good word. I never
either in the house of commons or
in the few remarks I have made about
China and Japan in other places, used
the word 'alliance' alone. I have said
'commercial alliance.' An alliance in
the ordinary sense of terms means a de-
fensive and offensive treaty, which, I
believe, is committed to parchment, in
which two countries agree to defend
each other under all sorts and kinds of
conditions.

"I can imagine nothing more foreign
to American sentiment or more foreign
to the sentiment of the country which
I have the honor to represent. As you
know, for many years we have been
able to fight our own battles and look
after our own business without any al-
liance with anybody. We are very well
able to take care of ourselves.

"You are in exactly the same posi-
tion. You can very well take care of
yourselves and of your own business
without anything whatever in the shape
of such a matter or such an agreement
as an alliance is generally understood
to be. Therefore I disclaim at once
against anything suggesting that I
mean by the word 'alliance' offensive
and defensive alliance between this
country and Great Britain or between
Great Britain, this country, Germany
and Japan.

"But there is another point—the idea
of a commercial alliance. There may
be co-operation and there may be con-
currence in question of trading inter-
ests upon which we are absolutely united
and intermingled, and it is that con-
currence and that co-operation that I
endeavor to describe in this word 'al-
liance.'

"It is a commercial alliance, or if
you like, scratch out 'alliance' altogether
and use the word 'understanding.'
For what? To keep the door open in
China, not for our selfish selves—Great
Britain, America, Japan or Germany—but
to keep the door open with equal
opportunities for all nations, with a
fair field and with no favor to any one.
"From what I have seen in China I
am absolutely certain that unless we do
something to help her—and it is but a
little help that we need give her—she
will collapse. When she collapses, there
is nothing left at all for us for our trade
and commerce except to declare 'a
sphere of influence' over some portion
of China. That makes China a Euro-
pean province, the very thing we do not

want.

Lord Beresford went on to explain
that he left France and Russia out of
his proposal because neither of them
has any import trade to speak of in
China. All their export trade is carried
in British bottoms.

China, he explained, has no army or
navy worthy the name. She is absolute-
ly unprepared to give any security
whatever either for present foreign
trade or for the future.

"Unless China develops a new re-
source, he continued, 'or some new
method of getting revenue, she must go
to smash. The whole of her available
assets—the only available assets she has
got—have been allotted to pay foreign
loans. Not only is that the case, but
they have also paid provincial moneys
—that is, moneys that have been raised
heretofore for carrying on the provin-
cial governments. They have also put
these to the service of these loans. The
consequence is that the viceroys have
not the money to go on keeping up their
trade, and the viceroys told me them-
selves that they are very much afraid of
disturbances because of this. If they
put on any more taxation the whole
country would rise.

"I very much doubt if America
wants more property. What you want
is more development and more trade.
It is imperative that China must give
us the right of residence in other than
treaty ports. We can do nothing with-
out that. Open waterways are no use
unless steamers are allowed to go far-
ther than the port where they regis-
ter."

COLONEL DENBY'S HAT.

Leaves His Own In His Room and
Takes the First One In Sight.

Colonel Charles Denby, the former
minister to China and member of the
war commission, sat chatting with a
group of gentlemen in the lobby of the
Arlington hotel the other night, when
one of the waiters approached with the
question, "Colonel, did you get the
wrong hat when you left the dining
room?"

"Certainly," said Colonel Denby. "I
have had the wrong hat for a week.
Some fellow carried off my old hat last
week and left a new one in its place.
It provoked me, for that old hat had a
hole in the top burned by a cigar. I
could always identify my hat by the
hole, and then it looked as though it
might be a bullet hole, the result of the
war. But that hat is gone, and I have
had the wrong hat ever since."

"But, colonel, have you the same
wrong hat?" persisted the waiter.
"There's a man over at the desk who
thinks you have his hat."

The ex-minister took off his hat, as
the Chicago Inter Ocean tells the story,
looked it over critically and then hand-
ed it to the waiter with the comment,
"It is another wrong hat, an old hat
like the first, but it has no hole in it.
But where is my hat? Has the other
fellow got it?"

"I think, colonel," said the waiter
with diffidence, "your hat is in your
room. You didn't wear a hat when you
came down to dinner."

And so he hadn't. He left his hat in
his room to guard against further ex-
change and then took the first hat on
the rack when he came out of the din-
ing room.

WOMAN'S BRAVE DEED.

Carries Food Through Drifts to Crew
of Snowbound Train.

Mrs. G. Mason Janney, one of the
best known of young society women in
Baltimore, performed an act of heroism
recently that is now the talk of the
elite of that city.

Her residence is in Green Spring val-
ley. She learned that an incoming train
was snow bound about a mile above the
station and that the crew was compelled
to remain with the train without food.
Not knowing how long they would be
forced to remain there before assistance
came, Mrs. Janney prepared a large
number of sandwiches and a bucket of
coffee and started for the train to feed
the hungry men.

To reach the train it was necessary
for her to plow through snow waist
deep and in some places even deeper. It
was the work of over an hour before she
reached the spot, where the men were
already showing signs of hunger. When
she arrived with the food, the men ex-
pressed their gratitude with cheers.

Mrs. Janney, who was very cold and
wet from her long and tiresome jour-
ney, was given the entire use of the en-
gineer's cab in order that she might
both warm herself and dry her clothes.

Mrs. Janney rode back on the engine
when the attempt was made to push
through the snow bank and stood her
ground, although there was on each
side of the track a ravine 15 feet deep.
After two or three attempts the train
was forced through.

Providence Spring Still Flows.

A recent visitor to Andersonville,
where the Union soldiers were impris-
oned 35 years ago, says that the earth-
works and stockade are still preserved,
and that the wells dug by the prisoners
are in as good condition as if they had
just been completed. Providence Spring,
so named because it seemed to have
suddenly burst from the ground just at
a time when the soldiers were suffering
for water, is still the same, having kept
up a constant flow of pure, clear water
ever since.

LIQUID FUEL ABOARD SHIP.

Commodore Melville Compares the
Advantages of Petroleum and Coal.

Ever since the discovery of petroleum
in Pennsylvania in 1859, writes Com-
modore Melville in Cassier's Magazine,
experiments have been made for utiliz-
ing some of its products as fuel, and
these have been so far successful that
there are now numerous forms of burn-
ers which are efficient and reliable, both
for crude petroleum and for the reduced
oil. The conditions on board ship re-
quire that the oil shall have a high flash
point, so that there shall be no danger
from volatile gases, and this restricts the
possible fuel to petroleum refuse, called
astatki in Russia, and to "reduced oil"
or fuel oil, in the United States, which
is practically the same thing.

The advantages of liquid fuel are
well known and have been repeatedly
stated, the best presentation of the sub-
ject being Colonel Soliani's article be-
fore the engineering congress at Chicago
in 1893. From the Italian experiments
there described one very important fact
is deducible which is worth noting, as
it corrects a very common but mistak-
en notion—namely, that the use of
steam for atomizing the oil is inadmis-
sible on account of the large amount
that would be required. In these ex-
periments it was found repeatedly that
the steam used for atomizing was less
than 2 per cent of the amount vapo-
rized.

Inasmuch as the evaporative power
of fuel oil is from 1.5 to 1.7 times that
of coal, a simple calculation will show
that in one of our first class torpedo
boats, if enough space be reserved for
fresh water to make up for the steam
used in atomizing, the amount of fuel
oil that can be carried in the present
bunker capacity will more than equal
the evaporative effect of the total
amount of coal now carried. This is im-
portant because the steam atomizers
involve very little complication, while
the use of compressed air involves a
good deal.

Another point in connection with the
use of fuel oil which should be carefully
noticed is that many people conclude
because the fuel oil has a greater calo-
rific value than coal; that a boiler
worked with liquid fuel will necessarily
have a greater power than one worked
with coal. This inference is not only
not justifiable, but is probably errone-
ous. The experiments thus far made
with liquid fuel under high forcing
have shown a rate of combustion equiv-
alent to only about 55 pounds of coal
per square foot of grate, while there
are reliable data of coal having been
burned at the rate of more than 80
pounds per square foot of grate. There
are practical difficulties in the way of
providing an adequate supply of air for
burning the fuel oil in large quantities
under a given boiler that make it seem
probable that, where the very highest
results must be obtained, coal will be
used.

The cost and difficulty of obtaining
fuel oil in all parts of the world have
thus far prevented its general use, and
as far as can be seen now, seem likely
to continue to have that effect.

AUTONOMY IS NEEDED.

Dr. Carroll Describes the Conditions
on the Island of Porto Rico.

Dr. Carroll, the commissioner recent-
ly appointed by the president to make
a report of the conditions in Porto Rico
has just completed a tour of the island.
He has visited all the municipalities of
any size and has held conferences with
the leading citizens wherever he has
gone. After his return to San Juan he
said:

"I have found but little manufactur-
ing industry. Agriculture is not pros-
perous, owing to the results of the late
war and the low prices now paid for
coffee and sugar, the chief products of
the island. Spanish merchants who
heretofore controlled the trade in Porto
Rico have drained the agricultural
classes by their usurious loans and ex-
actions. I found one Spanish merchant,
who was winding up his affairs pre-
vious to departing for Spain, who had
60 executions out against the properties
of planters. Under the law in force here
these properties may be sold out by
summary proceedings within 60 days.
As the owners of the lands are all in
straitened circumstances these splendid
haciendas will go to the creditors for a
small proportion of their real value.

"Bad roads also reduce the profits to
planters and raise the prices of neces-
saries of life in the interior. It is idle
to talk of prosperity, good schools and
good government until the means of
transportation are provided. With this
advantage Porto Rico has a brilliant
prospect.

"At the present time the municipal
governments are hampered by the old
Spanish system. Autonomy, such as
Governor Henry is contemplating, is
greatly needed, and when secured will
give an incentive to development. I
have found the jails crowded and fear-
fully unfit for their purpose. There are
many prisoners who have been lan-
guishing in these pest holes for months
on forgotten charges and for political
offenses. Some of the civil hospitals are
in a shocking condition. The adminis-
tration of justice is difficult, owing to
favoritism and politics. The difficulties
in the way of marriage are so great
that many if not the majority of the
people live in concubinage. The plant-
ers have no associations for improve-



A Tandem.

What woman in
all the wide world
would not be glad
to be a tandem for
two happy, healthy,
prattling babies?

When Nature
whispers the
sweet assurance
in a woman's
ear that soon a
little stranger
will come to
caress with
baby fingers
her cheek and neck, she makes the fondest
preparations for its arrival. Everything
that a woman's dainty taste can imagine
is provided for the new-comer's wardrobe.
Nothing is overlooked save one thing, and
that one thing is the most important. Too
many mothers forget that baby's strength
and health, its ability to withstand the
usual ailments of childhood, and its vigor
and welfare, as a man or woman, are de-
pendent upon her own health and physical
condition during the period of prospective
maternity. If, during that critical time,
she is weak, sickly, nervous and despond-
ent, because of troubles peculiar to her
sex, these conditions are bound to have
their influence upon her baby's health.
Neglect of these conditions invariably
means that baby will be weak, puny and
peevish. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
is an unfailing cure for all troubles of this
nature, and it will reinforce a woman's
bodily and nerve strength so that she can
safely undergo the trials of maternity. It
gives health, strength, vigor, elasticity and
endurance to the organs specially con-
cerned in motherhood. It gives bodily
and nervous hardihood to the child.

"After using fifteen bottles of your 'Favorite
Prescription' and a few vials of your 'Pleasant
Pellets,' I am entirely cured of uterine trouble.
I had suffered for nearly three years," writes
Mrs. F. W. Fogel, of 273 Highland Ave., Newark,
N. J. "I had such terrible bearing down pains
that I could hardly walk. My back and head
ached, had terrible cramps in my legs, was very
nervous at times, and felt miserable. With my
first child I had to be chloroformed and the
child was delivered with instruments. I took
the 'Favorite Prescription' with my second
child, and instead of suffering for two days, I
was in labor only an hour and a beautiful child
was born. I was able to leave my bed the fifth
day. I commenced your medicine about four
months before confinement. My babe is three
months old now and is a fine, big, fat baby. I
am in very good health, have no more pains or
aches. I would be pleased to advise any woman
who suffers as I did to use your medicine."

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aches. I would be pleased to advise any woman
who suffers as I did to use your medicine."

TO BE DEPENDED ON.

Because It Is the Experience of an East
Liverpool Citizen and Can Read-
ily Be Investigated.

Suppose you were an utter stranger
in a large city and had completely lost
your way, whose guidance could you
place the most confidence in, a stran-
ger's, lost like yourself, or a resident's
born and bred in the city? When a
ship reaches the offing of a strange port,
whose hand directs the tiller and brings
her safe to her moorings? A trusty
pilot's or a greenhorn's? Whose opin-
ion, experience and statements can the
reader depend upon the more, those
published from bona fide citizens of
East Liverpool or those originally draft-
ed in every hole and corner of the
Union, except our own East Liverpool
and its suburbs? Read this East Liver-
pool case:

Mr. C. McLean, of 187 Church Alley,
who is employed in the East Liverpool
Pottery Co., says:

"I was troubled a great deal with
muscular rheumatism, but for three
years it settled in my back and kidneys,
and caused much pain and suffering,
the last year being the worst. I had a
steady aching pain in my kidneys; ex-
treme weakness in the muscles of the
back; could not rest at night except ly-
ing flat on my back, and there was a
urinary weakness accompanying it.
Although I had many bad attacks and
used many different medicines, I never
obtained any relief. The worst attack
I ever had, and which completely used
me up, occurred just before I used
Doan's Kidney Pills. Not having much
faith left in medicine, I was rather
skeptical when I was recommended to
try them, but I got so bad that I had to
get something, so I went for a box to
the W. & W. Pharmacy. They went
direct to the kidneys and acted on the
very fountain head of all the trouble,
relieving me in a very short time. I
highly recommend them."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by
all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or
sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-
McMurn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents
for the United States. Remember the
name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS—Failing Mem-
ory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused
by Abuse of other Excesses and Indi-
cretions. They quickly and surely
restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and
fit a man for study, business or marriage.
Beware of cheap imitations. We give a
written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS
in each case or refund the money. Price of
bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50. Write for
trial, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular
free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 19 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by J. J. I.
Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable
monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S

PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genu-
ine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. Sent anywhere,
\$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

ment or study of crop conditions and
are ignorant of the best methods of pro-
duction

Dewey Decorations.

An enterprising American firm in Ma-
nila has struck off a number of badges
commemorative of Dewey's victory on
May 1, 1898 and thousands of them
have been sold to the soldiers. The rib-
bon of the badge is a piece of red, white
and blue silk. The pendant is a bronze
medal, on one side of which is stamped
the inscription "Dewey's Victory, Ma-
nila Bay" and on the other side is
picture of the Olympia

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We Print Everything.

From an

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HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CARE-
FUL, CORRECT PRINT-
ING, TO MAKE SOMETHING
ATTRACTIVE.

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CARDS,
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INVOICE SHEETS,
INVITATIONS
FOLDERS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS, &c.

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No matter what the size
or class of job, with our
facilities we can compete
with the world in quality
of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the
benefit of a large assort-
ment of borders, orna-
ments, initials, etc. Every
new face of type patented
always finds room in our
job department. None
but first-class printers are
employed, which means
the best possible results
obtainable from the ma-
terial.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for
high grade book and
half tone work (finest
machine manufactured).
Improved Gordons for
commercial work, and a
large Babcock for poster
printing; presided over by
a pressman late in charge
of the finest presses in
one of the largest print-
ing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,

Fine Equipment,

Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Daily News Review.

CIRCULATION
Increasing Daily.

Business Men
Make Note . . .

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Adams, of Beaver, spent Sunday in the city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ocie O. Golden, Shady side avenue, a daughter.

The Good Citizens' Union will meet this evening in the First M. E. church.

The household effects of Tillie Ultican were this morning shipped to Scio.

It is announced in Lisbon today that Judge Wells is a candidate for common pleas judge.

Miss Sadie Newman, of Lincoln avenue, left today for a visit with her sister at Vincennes, Ind.

Fifty-three conversions have been made since the Free Methodists began holding meetings at Chester.

Last month the fire department responded to nine alarms, and so far this month one alarm has been sounded.

The Helping Hand circle of the King's Daughters will meet tomorrow evening at the home of Mrs. Eberling, West End.

Frank Little is seriously ill at the home of his mother in the Diamond, suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

A considerable amount of money was paid out by the potteries Saturday, and business houses enjoyed excellent trade as a result.

The class which Prof. O. S. Reed has been teaching at the Christian church presented him recently with a handsome silk umbrella.

An overflow pipe in the Exchange building yesterday morning caused water to do some damage in the store of D. M. Ogilvie.

W. M. Bannon, of East Palestine, spent Sunday in the city the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Anderson, Lincoln avenue.

Mrs. Stevenson went to Wheeling today. She went to attend the funeral of a niece, Mrs. Frank Stevenson, who died at Cameron, W. Va.

The street force is not very busy today, as the ground is frozen too hard for them to clean the streets, and they are working in the suburbs of the city.

Rev. O. F. Swift, of Fourth street, left this morning for New Brighton where he will spend the week assisting Rev. W. H. Gladden in a series of revival services.

Chief Johnson and Officer Bryan, who went to Lisbon Saturday with a number of prisoners, returned to the city yesterday afternoon. They were six hours returning.

Mrs. Beardmore, wife of Trustee Beardmore, is not recovering as rapidly as her friends desire. She was very ill Saturday, but the physicians still believe she will recover.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association, next Friday evening, State Secretary Kling will preside. He is expected to arrive in the city Friday at noon.

The high winds of yesterday did some damage to the lines of the telephone company, and in the country between here and Lisbon the wires were down. Manager Swaney and Assistant Kelley repaired the break.

A freight car jumped the track near Smith's Ferry, this morning, and travel on the main line was delayed over an hour. The wreck crew from Wellsville were called out, and the tracks were cleared after several hours' work. The train due in this city at 8:17 did not arrive until 9:20 o'clock as a result.

The shantyboat named Mountain State, tied in on the beach back of the passenger station, is under water and in a bad way. The boat is unoccupied, and it is probable it will be destroyed should the river continue to rise. The boat had been leaking but no repairs were made when they should have been. The boat is valued at \$250.

The Boston Dep't Store.

Special Sale of Muslins, Laces and Embroideries.

Continues until tomorrow (Tuesday) evening. Buy these goods now and save money. Then watch for our next announcement which will appear in this paper Tuesday evening.

You Want an Easter Suit,

And yet you don't want one exactly the same as anybody else. All right, call and see us tomorrow (Tuesday) and we will see that you get just what you want. A representative of a leading suit manufacturer will be with us Tuesday and will take your order for any style of Suit desired. We guarantee the fit to be perfect, the price to be less than you could buy the material and make up the Suit for yourself, and the style superior. Come tomorrow and see the sample suits and we will take the chances on your leaving your order. Will deliver your suit any time you want it.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

ITALY REFUSED.

China Declined to Grant Her Demand, but the Officials at Rome Were Not Worried.

PEKIN, March 6.—The tsung li yamen (Chinese foreign office) returned to the Italian charge d'affaires, Marquis Salvago Raggi, his dispatch containing the demand of the Italian government for a lease of San Mun bay, on the same conditions as those under which Germany holds Kiaochow bay, accompanying it with a letter declaring that the Chinese government was unable to grant the request.

ROME, March 6.—Little attention was paid here to the refusal of the Chinese government to grant the requested lease of San Mun bay, to be used as a naval base and coaling station. No doubt is entertained that the concession will be made after further negotiations.

Rear Admiral Grenet embarked on the Italian cruiser Stromboli at Naples to take command of the Italian squadron in Chinese waters.

SPAIN TO ENCONOMIZE.

Cabinet Council Will Cut Off Some Pensions—The New Ministry.

MADRID, March 6.—The cabinet council decided to suppress the pensions of all former ministers. Senor Silvela, the new premier, said the government had begun at the top in setting an example of economy.

The new ministry is composed as follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs—Senor Silvela.

Minister of the interior—Senor Dato.

Minister of finance—Marquis Villa Verde.

Minister of justice—Senor Duran.

Minister of war—General Polavieja.

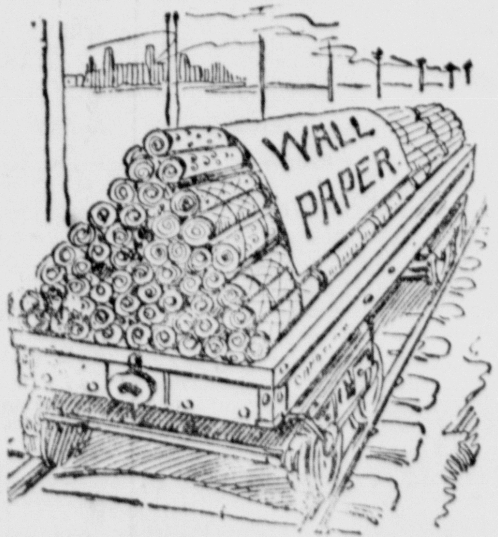
Minister of public affairs and of the colonies—Marquis Pidal.

Minister of marine—Admiral Gomez Imaz.

Those who were in the immediate surrounding of Senor Silvela said his sole idea was to regenerate the country. He held that the queen regent can ratify the treaty of peace with the United States without a vote of the chambers, and that, therefore, their dissolution need not defer the ratification.

Always in the Lead.

Uncle Sam's new navy will rank fourth among the nations in sea power, but in the skill and pluck of officers and men it won't have a superior on earth.—St. Louis Republic.



You Name the Amount,

Whether its a single roll or a car load we can supply you. Our line of Wall Paper contains abundance of styles, many grades, beginning at good and going up. Many prices, beginning at reasonable and coming down.

Stair Oil Cloth.

Elegant assortment. Prices very reasonable. Window Shades at 10, 15, 25 and up to 50c.

W. A. HILL,

5 and 10.



Our line of

GO CARTS AND BABY CABS

is very complete just now.

Our \$6, \$7, and \$8 rubber tire GO CARTS are marvels for the prices.

We never before sold so many so early in the season before, but people have learned that the early comers get the choice.

So come this week for yours.

THE S. G. HARD CO. THE BIG STORE.

Cash or Credit.

TRY BAGLEY'S HOME MADE BREAD

All Kinds:
BRAIN GRAHAM RYE BOTTOM PAN HEALTH CREAM CURRANT, ETC.

Ask Your Grocer, or Call Phone 44.

The BAGLEY CO.

ORIGINATORS HOME MADE BAKED GOODS.

Carlists Reported Active.

MADRID, March 6.—The Carlists were showing signs of reviving activity. A band of 2,000 deserters from the Spanish army gathered near the French frontier, refusing to return to Spain, although the men have been pardoned. Carlism demonstrations, it was reported, had taken place at Valencia.

All About the Peach Crop.

There is yet hope that we may have another great peach crop this year. Without an abundant supply of Georgia peaches the pleasure of life is distinctly decreased for millions of the people of the United States.—Atlanta Journal.

BRIGGS

PIANOS

SMITH & PHILLIPS

EAST LIVERPOOL ~ OHIO

WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

M. A. ADAMS,

AUCTIONEER

--AND--

SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.

Members

Are requested to bring in their PASS BOOKS For Annual Settlement on or before March 1st.

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO., Corner Fifth and Washington.

Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Will keep everything common to the grocery business. Goods fresh and pure. Prices low as the lowest. Give me a trial.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway, EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

HASSEY'S PLACE.

For Fine Candies. No stale goods. Fresh every day.

Opposite First National Bank

OPERA HOUSE DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions a special feature. Pure drugs and skillful druggists.

Ladies,

You want the best Bread. Certainly. FAVORITE PATENT flour is a Special brand made for That purpose. Use it, and Lightness and whiteness shall Also be added. For Pastry ORANGE BLOSSOM has no Superior at any price. Prices are interesting.

Ask for prices at Croft's, Foutts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geon's and Murphy's.

RUBBER STAMPS

THE NEWS REVIEW